

A
NEW HISTORY
OF
LONDON,

FROM ITS
Foundation to the Present Year.

CONTAINING,

Among many other interesting Particulars,

- | | |
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| <p>I. A curious account of the foundation, name and extent, of London and Westminster.</p> <p>II. History of London bridge.</p> <p>III. An ample account of the tower of London and its curiosities, together with the prices paid for seeing them.</p> <p>IV. History of the cathedral church of St. Paul, and its curiosities.</p> <p>V. An account of the dreadful fire of London, and the Monument.</p> <p>VI. History of Westminster Abbey, with a circumstantial description of the tombs, monuments, and other curiosities to be seen there;</p> | <p>with the stated prices for seeing them.</p> <p>VII. An account of the city of Westminster, and its bridge.</p> <p>VIII. The public halls and buildings of the cities of London and Westminster.</p> <p>IX. The churches of London and Westminster, remarkable for their architecture.</p> <p>X. The hospitals and other public charities.</p> <p>XI. The civil government of London, courts of justice, &c.</p> <p>XII. An account of the palaces, remarkable houses, prisons, societies, companies, &c. &c. &c.</p> |
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Being a useful companion for strangers and foreigners, desirous of being acquainted with the curiosities of this great metropolis.

By the Rev. GEORGE REEVES, M. A. K

Embellished with Eight elegant COPPER PLATES.

L O N D O N

Printed for G. KEARSLY, W. GRIFFIN, J. PAYNE,
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INTRODUCTION

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1. The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, in and to which said cause has been removed from the District Court of the Southern District of New York, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the car was the heat. It was a
 relief, but it was also a warning. The
 sun was beating down on the pavement,
 and the air was thick with the smell of
 asphalt and exhaust. I took a deep
 breath and walked towards the building.
 The door was open, and I stepped
 inside. The interior was dimly lit,
 with the only light coming from the
 windows. I walked down the hallway,
 the sound of my footsteps echoing off
 the walls. I reached the door at the
 end of the hallway and opened it.
 The room was large and empty, with
 a high ceiling and a single light fixture.
 I walked towards the center of the
 room and stopped. The floor was made
 of polished wood, and the walls were
 covered in a patterned wallpaper. I
 looked around the room, trying to
 get a sense of its history. The room
 felt like it had been there for a long
 time, like it had seen many things.
 I took another deep breath and
 walked towards the door. The door was
 closed, and I turned back to look at
 the room one last time. The room was
 beautiful, and I felt like I had found
 a piece of history. I turned the door
 handle and stepped outside. The sun was
 still shining, and the air was still hot.
 I walked back to the car and got in.
 The car was still there, and I drove
 away. The room was still in my mind,
 and I knew that I would never forget
 it.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the variety of publications that are daily ushered into the world it is a matter of wonder that none have attempted an epitome of the history and description of London, Westminster, and the out parts, for the amusement and improvement of youth, and as a guide to persons coming up from the country or from abroad. Hitherto every person desirous to attain a knowledge of these parts have been obliged to gain it at the expence of purchasing, and the trouble of reading, a large folio.

The present work is executed by way of dialogue, as being the most intelligible method and the most easy to be remembered.

In the course of this undertaking I have endeavoured to give a satisfactory account of the foundations of the cities of London and Westminster, and to shew the various changes and improvements they have undergone from their beginning down to the year 1763 inclusive. The reader will also find ample descriptions of the most remarkable Churches, Palaces, Monuments, Halls, Hospitals, Prisons, and other public buildings; an account of the Civil government, courts of Justice, Trading and li-
very

INTRODUCTION.

very companies, Wards, Public offices, Inns of court, Public charities and other remarkable societies, &c. &c.

In order to render this work still more useful to foreigners and country people, I have particularly enumerated the curiosities of the Tower, St. Pauls cathedral, and Westminster Abbey; and that no person may be imposed upon, have set down the stated prices for seeing all or any of the apartments in those curious repositories. More than this cannot reasonably be expected in a work of this size and price, especially as the proprietors have been at a great expence in illustrating the whole with elegant copper-plates.

E R R A T A.

In page 50, third line, read, *John*, for *George*. In page 135, 19th line, read, *Shillings*, for *Guineas*.

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A NEW
HISTORY OF LONDON.

CHAP. I.

Of London, it's Name, Extent, Situation, &c.

Q. FROM what did London derive it's name?

A. It is supposed to have derived it's name (according to the best authority) from the British word Llhwn Dinas, a wood town, being first built in a wood, and with wooden materials.

Q. What other probable conjectures are there about it's name?

A. That it was called London, from the British word Llhon Dinas, a Ship City, having commerce with the Phœnicians and other maritime powers.

Q. In what year is London said to have had this commerce?

A. About the year 24, and soon after Suetonius' surrendering the city to Boadicea, who burned it and put the inhabitants to the sword.

Q. When was it rebuilt?

A. Not many years after, when recovering from this Catastrophe it became a very great city, in the reign of the emperor Severus, as Herodian relates.

Q. What is the largest extent of London at present.

A. London, taken in it's largest extent, comprehends the cities of London and Westminster, with their peculiar suburbs, and the borough of Southwark, with it's suburbs,

B

all which make about six miles in length and three in breadth.

Q. What is the form of the whole.

A. That of an oblong square, somewhat inclining to a Crescent.

Q. How far does it's greatest length extend ?

A. From Hyde Park on the west, to Limehouse and it's contiguous buildings on the east, it extends about seven miles, in a direct line, and half a mile more, if we take in the turnings, which are not very considerable.

Q. What is it's greatest breadth ?

A. It's greatest breadth from north to south including the Borough on the south-side of the river, is three miles, in other places, not more than two.

Q. What are the dimensions of it's whole circumference ?

A. About 18 miles, including all the new, and uninhabited buildings.

Q. How is this great metropolis situated ?

A. For the most part upon an eminence ; but it's remarkable rising grounds, are only Holborn and Snow-Hill; and except the easy ascents from the river, the other streets are mostly level, and not to be exceeded for their length and buildings, especially if we include the magnificence of it's spacious squares.

Q. What number of acres does the city of London contain within it's walls ?

A. It's superficial content, is, as near as possible, about 420 acres.

Q. Which are the principal city-gates at present ?

A. There is only one left standing, which is called Newgate.

Q. What other-gates were lately taken down ?

A. Ludgate, Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate and Aldgate.

Q. From whence did Cripplegate take it's name ?

A. From the supposed miracles wrought on Cripples, who lay there.

Q. Upon what occasion were these miracles supposed to be wrought ?

A. Upon

A. Upon the carrying the corpse of king Edmund the martyr through this place, to St. Edmund's Bury.

Q. Are there any other gates in the city?

A. There are many others, called so, such as Billingsgate, Dowgate, &c. but do not deserve mentioning, being more properly water-gates, and not considered as city walled gates.

Q. From whence did Bishopsgate take it's name?

A. From a supposition of it's being built by some bishop; which was about the year 1203.

Q. Whence was Newgate so called?

A. From it's being built later than the other city-gates, and was (according to the best information) built in the reign of king Stephen.

Q. To what use do they put this building?

A. They use it as the county-jail for Middlesex, and was formerly the prison for the nobility and greatest prisoners of state.

Q. Where was Ludgate situated?

A. Between Newgate and the Thames, and was the old western-gate of the city.

Q. By whom was it built?

A. By king Lud, half a century before the birth of Christ, as some historians remark, with great uncertainty, but the most probable conjectures are, that it was built about the year 996, and it was certainly repaired in the year 1589, and ornamented with the statues of king Lud, and his sons Theomantius and Androgeus.

Q. Was this gate turned to any other use than as a passage?

A. It was made a prison for debtors that were freemen, about the year 1379, in Richard the 2d's reign.

Q. Whence is the river Thames said to have received it's name?

A. From the rivers Thame and Isis, which unite their streams in Oxfordshire, but the Isis much the most considerable of these rivers, rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into Oxfordshire, where it joins the Thame, and continues its course to London, running the same course to the Sea, with a few windings.

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Q. How far does the tide run up the river?

A. Almost as far as Richmond.

Q. Does any small rivers run into London?

A. There are several, but chiefly the New-River, which rises near Ware in Hertfordshire, and runs to London through an aquaduct.

Q. By whom was this contrived?

A. It was carried on by Sir Hugh Middleton, Baronet, (by trade a Goldsmith,) to supply the city with water.

Q. In what year was this begun?

A. In the year 1608, and finish'd in four years and an half.

Q. How was this conducted?

A. By sinking a canal in some places, in other places by conveying the water through pipes of wood, supported by arches, over which he made many bridges, and at length conveyed it (through Islington, it's grand receptacle) to the streets and houses of London, by leaden and wooden pipes?

Q. How many miles does the work extend?

A. From the New-River in Hertfordshire to London, by many turnings it reaches about 57 miles, though the direct road, is not above 23 miles.

CHAP. II.

Of London Bridge.

Q. **O**F what materials was London-Bridge first built?

A. Of wood, but not exactly in the same situation, as at present, but a little lower down the river, and is supposed to have been begun in the year 1017, when Canute king of Denmark besieged the city.

Q. When was this wooden bridge destroyed?

A. In king Stephen's reign, about the year 1139 it was burnt down, but was soon after repaired, and a few years after entirely rebuilt with timber.

Q. When did they replace the wooden bridge with a stone one?

A. About

A. About the year 1183, but rather to the westward of the antient timber one.

Q. How many arches had this Bridge?

A. Nineteen besides the draw bridge, with houses on both sides, except three vacancies to view the shipping and river.

Q. For what particular uses were these houses built?

A. For shops, which had the chief trade of the city in those days, but a very great inconveniency attended the passage of this Bridge, as there were no posts to save passengers, from the great throng of carriages that were constantly passing and repassing in this great thoroughfare.

Q. Could ships sail under the arches?

A. None but such as could strike their masts, except when the draw-bridge part was pulled up for them, which was very seldom, and only in cases of the utmost emergency, and for fear of an enemy's approach.

Q. How is this Bridge defended from the violence of the water?

A. By large Carlings or piles drove down, to break the force of the stream.

Q. Are these Carlings visible at all times?

A. No, only at half ebb or low water, and are often fatal to boats and passengers, that go through ridge, which is commonly termed, shooting the bridge, and greatly practised by strangers out of curiosity.

Q. At what time of the tide is it most dangerous?

A. At dead low water, the fall is greatest, and somewhat dangerous, but the watermen row through upon their ordinary occasions, without the least apprehension of danger.

Q. What distance is this Bridge from the Sea?

A. Above sixty miles, which prevents any danger from the fleets of an enemy, and keeps the city from any annoyance by the moist vapours of the Sea, yet the river is so deep as to admit ships of any burthen up to this Bridge.

Q. What accidents have happened to this Bridge?

A. It has been frequently burned down, and sometimes the arches have been carried away by a sudden thaw after a severe frost.

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Q. When were the houses on the Bridge taken down?

A. In the year 1756, the lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-council, applied to parliament, to enable them to take down the houses.

Q. Did they obtain this act?

A. They did, and were enabled to provide for the expence, by a toll for every carriage and single horse, that went over it, and they made over it a temporary wooden bridge, which was carried on with such expedition, as to be ready for carriages and passengers, in the year 1757.

Q. What happened to this temporary Bridge?

A. Some vile incendiaries set it on fire, in the night, on Tuesday the 11th of April 1758, which in about ten hours consumed the whole.

Q. How is this fire accounted for?

A. Various are the conjectures, some say that three footmen were seen with lighted torches on the Bridge, and that one of them threw his among the timber-works, but the watchmen say, that they saw men in boats under the Bridge, with candles and lanthorns.

Q. What prudent steps did the lord Mayor take upon this occasion?

A. After attending during the whole conflagration, with his endeavours to extinguish the flames, he waited on Mr. Pitt, then secretary of state, and having got his majesty's promise of pardon for the discoverer, he called a court of common council, and offered a reward of zool. for finding out the perpetrator.

Q. In what space of time did the bridge-builders undertake to render it passable?

A. To the surprize and admiration of the publick, they opened the passage, having compleated it, in twelve days.

Q. What are the dimensions of the present Bridge?

A. As the Thames in this part is 918 feet broad, that makes the length of the Bridge; it is 44 feet high, and thirty-one feet broad in the carriage part, with a raised pavement of near seven feet broad on each side, adorned and secured by fine stone balustrades, grandly enlightened

on

on nights with lamps and guarded by a sufficient number of watchmen.

Q. What other bridge is now building ?

A. There is one building at Black-Fryars, and pretty far advanced, for the building of which the lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-council, of this city, obtained an act of parliament.

Q. How is the money to be raised for building it ?

A. By sums lent on the credit of the tolls, to be paid by carriage and foot passengers, when the Bridge is finished.

Q. What sum is allowed to be raised by act of parliament ?

A. Any sum not exceeding 160,000 l.

Q. Will it affect the property of the watermen ?

A. It will in some measure hurt their business, but it will be amply made up to the publick in general, by it's great usefulness for carriages and foot passengers, from Black-Fryars to it's opposite shore in Southwark.

C H A P. III.

Of the Tower of London, and it's Contents, &c.

Q. **H**OW is the Tower of London situated ?

A. It is situated upon a large plat of ground, called the Tower liberty, and encompassed with a large ditch 118 feet broad in some places, and supplied with water from the Thames.

Q. Are there any bridges over this ditch ?

A. There are two, one for coaches, and the other for foot passengers, over a draw-bridge, and besides these bridges, it has a passage cut out from the Thames, called Traytors-bridge.

Q. Why is it so called ?

A. Because Traytors that are committed to the Tower, were, in antient times, brought through this passage in boats.

Q. What quantity of ground is contained within the Tower?

A. Near eleven acres, but the Tower and it's whole liberties, contain about 27 acres of ground.

Q. Are these liberties subject to the common jurisdiction?

A. No, there is annexed to it, the peculiar liberty of being subject to no other jurisdiction, but that within the Tower.

Q. Has the Tower a particular parish in itself?

A. It has, and the church is called St. Peter ad Vincula.

Q. What are the bounds of this parish?

A. The whole circuit of the Tower within, and some ground without, as Little Tower-Hill, and part adjoining.

Q. Is this living a Rectory?

A. It is a Rectory, in the gift of the king, valued at 80 l. per Annum.

Q. What particular circumstance attends this living?

A. There is neither institution, nor induction requisite, and is totally exempt from the Archbishop's jurisdiction.

Q. Do they bury in the Tower?

A. A number of persons of the highest distinction have been interred there, such as Anna Bullen, wife to Henry VIII. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and many others of equal note; as their monuments shew to this day.

Q. Who is the chief of the Tower?

A. He is called the constable, which is a post of great trust.

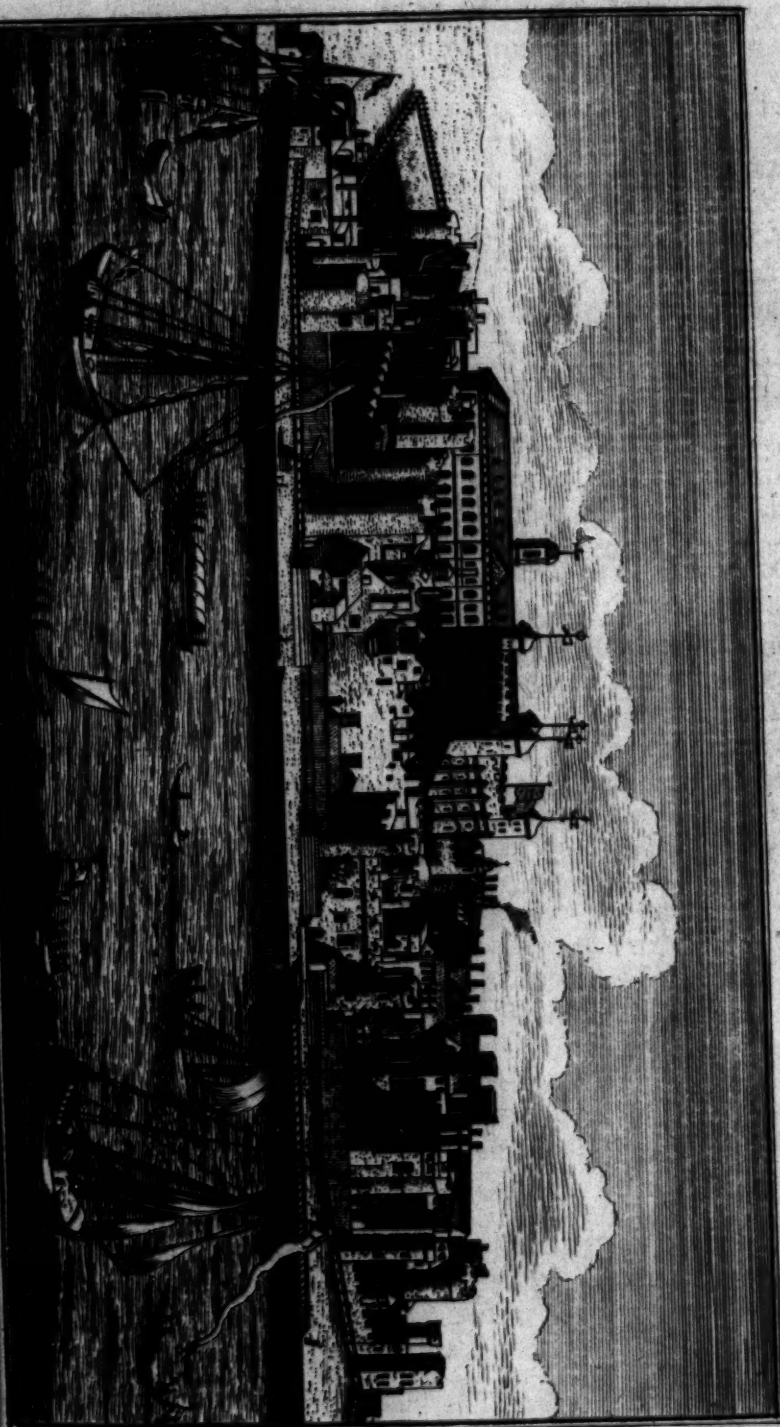
Q. What peculiar privileges does the constable enjoy?

A. He has many dues to him from the shipping of the merchants; so much from every ship laden with wine, coming into the Port of London; from every boat laden with shell fish, and many other duties.

Q. What fees has the constable upon persons committed to the Tower?

A. From every duke for his irons 20 l. from a marquis 16 l. and for their board weekly 4 l. and in proportion for their servants board, and he has proportionably

for



OF LONDON.

for the commitment of earls, viscounts, bishops, barons, and private gentlemen.

Q. What other officers belong to the Tower?

A. The lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, major, gentleman porter, gentleman jailor, chaplain, physician, surgeon and warders.

Q. What are the most magnificent structures in the Tower?

A. The armoury, or grand store-house, and the horse armoury.

Q. When was the armoury begun?

A. In king James the second's reign, it is 130 yards in length, and in the midst of this room is a grand portal, ornamented with four columns; underneath, on the ground floor, is a mortar, which carries a bomb of 500lb. weight two miles, and several other pieces of ordnance, cohorns, granadoes, large cannon, &c.

Q. Where is the small armoury kept?

A. In the room over this artillery room just mentioned, and is an arsenal surprizingly curious, and justly admired; for there are ready for use, pikes, bayonets, carbines, pistols, swords and Halberts, &c. for an army of 100,000 men, all kept in compleat order and beauty, placed in various kinds of figures, representing chequer-work, half moons, suns, gates, serpents, &c. but what is most curious is the star and garter of the order, represented in a very, just manner by pistols and swords.

Q. Where is the horse armoury kept?

A. Not far from the office of ordnance, and contains the figures of many of our kings since William the conqueror, finely described on horseback, with rich armour, compleatly clad, as are all the others, as well as their horses, to the admiration of all strangers.

Q. What particular armour is most taken notice of?

A. That of John of Gaunt's, seven feet and a half high, and lord Kinsale's sword, taken from a French general, for which exploit, he and his descendants, have the honour and privilege of being covered before the king, which is practised to this day.

Q. What is next to be seen?

A. The Spanish armoury, consisting of those arms that were taken from the Spaniards, when their invincible Armada, (falsely so called) was overcome : there is also to be seen here a very large cannon, made of wood, the enormous size of which, so terrified the French at the siege of Bologne, in Harry the VIIIth's days, that they surrendered the town (as it is said) without firing a shot or losing a man.

Q. What magnificent curiosities do they shew next ?

A. The rich Jewel-office, where the regalia of England are kept.

Q. Is the keeper's place of this office of great consequence ?

A. He is always to be a person of rank, and remarkable for integrity, so great a charge being left under his care and direction.

Q. Was there ever any attempt made upon this office ?

A. There was, by the famous Blood, who stole the crown, but it was taken upon him, just as he had got to the outward gate.

Q. How came it to be so carelessly kept in those days ?

A. All persons that had the curiosity at that time to see the crowns, &c. were admitted freely into the inner room, where the regalia were deposited, and allowed to handle them, but since Blood's affair, the place is inclosed with iron rails to look through, and no one is admitted into the Jewel room.

Q. In whose reign was Blood's attempt made ?

A. In king Charles the 2d's, when colonel Blood, a native of Ireland, having spent all his fortune, in partaking with his sovereign's adversity, thought himself basely deserted, upon the king's being restored : at length he grew desperate and undertook actions of a surprising nature, such as seizing the duke of Ormond, and making him his prisoner, with other feats of desperation.

Q. What was his grand attempt ?

A. That of stealing the crown, sceptre and orb.

Q. How did he disguise himself ?

A. By

A. By assuming the habit of a clergyman, or rather the cassock only, having a proper cloak for his own purpose.

Q. What was his first step towards the attempt?

A. He insinuated himself into an acquaintance with the old man that kept the regalia, and prevailed on him, to shew the regalia to him and his friends, at an unusual hour.

Q. Who were his accomplices?

A. Their names were Kelsey, Perrot and Desborough.

Q. In what manner did he make the attempt?

A. Blood and two of them, knocked down the old man, and battered the crown to make it portable, and were just escaped, when luckily the man's son coming home, after a long absence, and seeing his father weltering in his blood, alarmed the guards, who secured the colonel and accomplices.

Q. Was the third accomplice taken?

A. No, he waited at the outer gate with horses for their escape, and made off, as soon as he heard that they were discovered.

Q. How was Blood punished?

A. He did not suffer for it, but on the contrary was rewarded by the king, with a pension of 500*l.* per ann. for reasons totally kept a profound secret.

Q. What became of Blood?

A. He at last died of grief, being accused and convicted of a plot against the duke of Buckingham?

Q. Did he first suffer any punishment?

A. He was for some time a prisoner, which sentence was to be for the remainder of his life, which threw him into excessive grief and caused his death.

Q. What is chiefly to be seen in the Jewel-office?

A. The imperial crown, being used at coronations, ever since Edward the confessor's days: the Orb, held in the king's left hand at his coronation, on the summit of which, there is a jewel of an inch and a quarter in height; the Curtana, or sword of mercy, carried at the coronation; the royal sceptre, which has a jewel of great value set on it; St. Edward's staff of beaten gold, carried

in the procession at the coronation; the rich state crown, worn by his majesty in parliament, on which are set an emerald, six inches in circumference; a pearl of immense value; and a ruby, not to be paralleled; the golden spurs, and armillas, worn only at a coronation; the ampulla or eagle of gold, which contains the holy oil, made use of to anoint the kings and queens, and the spoon that the archbishop puts the oil into, and pours on the king's head and hands.

Q. What remarkable swords are to be seen here?

A. The two swords of Justice and the sword of Mercy, one called the spiritual sword of Justice, and the other the temporal, the former having it's point somewhat blunted, the latter very sharp, but the Curtana or sword of Mercy, hath it's point squared off.

Q. Are there any rings of value in this office?

A. The king's coronation ring, is a plain gold ring, with a large ruby, and another coronation ring, with a ruby, and set round with small rubies.

Q. Are there any wild beasts and foreign animals kept in the Tower?

A. There are many lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, vultures, eagles, and other wild beasts of various denominations, well worth seeing, mostly presented to the kings of England, by the monarchs of divers kingdoms.

Q. In what manner are they fed?

A. The keepers are allowed a certain stipend per day, for themselves, and each beast has a portion of flesh, or whatever is proper food for the several animals.

Q. What prices are fixed for seeing all the curiosities in the Tower?

A. The prices are as follow: for seeing the regalia in the Jewel office, one shilling if in company; and alone one shilling and six pence; the lions and beasts; for each person sixpence; horse armoury, three pence; foot ditto, three pence; Spanish ditto, two pence; artillery room and cannon, &c. two pence: but if only one person desires to see any of the four last mentioned places, he pays double prices.

Q. In what particular places, are the lions, &c. kept?

A. When

A. When you have entered the outer gate, you will see the keeper's house, with a lion painted over the door, if you ring there, you will be admitted, (for the price mentioned above) where you will see a grand collection of wild beasts, worth any person's attention for a full hour.

Q. How many lions and lionesses are to be seen here?

A. Three lions, and five lionesses, with many other beasts, such as tygers, wolves, panthers, monkeys, bears, hyenas, and various birds, as before mentioned.

Q. Is there any danger in coming near their dens?

A. No, as they are so well secured, there is none; but the keepers venture sometimes within their dens, after they have made a full meal.

Q. which are reckoned the fiercest animals in the Tower?

A. The wolves are the most ravenous creatures, so much used to running wild in immense forests, and when hungry will attack both man and beast.

Q. Are there any other beasts worth seeing?

A. There are many more well worth the notice of strangers, and which are never omitted being shewn by the keepers.

Q. What is to be seen at the Mint?

A. The manner of coining or stamping the money.

Q. How is this performed?

A. By means of an engine, worked by three or four men, as necessity requires.

Q. Is the manner of coining the gold and copper the same?

A. It is exactly the same, but there is more care for fear of waste with respect to the gold.

Q. In what manner do they work this engine?

A. Somewhat like a printing press, the die is fixed with a screw, and in a little concave vessel which receives it, is fixed the reverse of the stamp, and the metal being cut out to the proper shape, is stamped by a sudden jerk.

Q. Do they work fast at it?

A. It

A. It is surprizing to observe the quickness of the man's motion that throws in the gold, &c. and at the same time pushes out the coined money.

Q. Are there many cannon planted in the Tower?

A. There are three batteries, viz. The stone battery, the wooden battery, and the devil's battery; the former of which has only nine cannon planted, the wooden, battery, seven cannon, and the devil's battery five pieces.

Q. Are there any cannon on platforms?

A. There are seven pieces of ordnance on a platform near the devil's battery.

Q. What number are there in the front of the Tower?

A. On a very large platform, near the wharf, there are sixty one pieces of cannon, lately mounted on grand iron carriages.

Q. For what use are they chiefly?

A. To discharge on days of rejoicing, such as royal birth-days, or upon any glorious account of our victories abroad.

C H A P. IV.

Of St. Paul's Cathedral, it's Ornaments, &c.

Q. **I**N what year was the first foundation of Old St. Paul's?

A. In the year 605, in the reign of Ethelbert, this prince being at that time converted to christianity by St. Augustine, upon which he appointed Melittus first bishop of London, and August in his metropolitan.

Q. Who was the next benefactor to this church?

A. Edward the confessor; but this old fabrick being burnt at the time of the Norman conquest, gave rise to a more superb building, than had ever before been dedicated to religious worship in these nations.

Q. By whom was this great work begun?

A. By Mauritius bishop of London, but the design and plan were so extensive, that though he lived many years

years, he left it to succeeding generations to complete.

Q. Was his successor active in carrying it on?

A. He was no less so than his predecessor, and laboured at it, not only giving up his whole time, but the revenues of his income, spiritual and temporal.

Q. Was it encouraged by the reigning prince?

A. It was, for William Rufus let all ships that brought materials for this edifice, pass toll and custom free, and took the inspection of it on himself in a great measure, and countenanced the carrying it on in a very zealous manner.

Q. What were the dimensions of the old cathedral of St. Paul's?

A. The length of the old structure (as historians relate) was 685 feet, it's breadth 136, the height of the east part from the floor 90 feet; of the west part 100 feet, the body of the church 160 feet, the height of the steeple from the ground 250 feet, but the whole height to the top of the cross measured 500 feet, and the superficial content on which this great edifice stood, were near four acres.

Q. What particular ornaments had this church?

A. Amongst the many ornaments of this cathedral, was the picture of St. Paul, finely executed; the altar which was placed between two great columns, was richly adorned with precious stones, and encompassed with images, beautifully carved, with a grand kind of umbrella over them, richly ornamented with the portraits of saints and angels; opposite a grand column in the body of the church, was placed the image of the Virgin Mary, with a perpetual burning lamp before it; and in the center of the whole, stood a great cross, to the left of which was a crucifix, at which rich offerings were daily made.

Q. Was there any other church belonged to St. Paul's?

A. There was underneath it, a parish church, called St. Faith's, in which the deceased persons of note were interred.

Q. What particular piece of antiquity stood in the church-yard?

A. The

A. The old cross, almost in the middle, but rather towards the north side, where in old times it was the custom to preach to the publick that flocked there from all sides.

Q. What remarkable accidents happened to this structure?

A. In the year 1444, the steeple, chiefly built of timber, was burned down by lightning, which was not sufficiently repaired for many years after.

Q. Did any other misfortune happen to it, and at what time?

A. About the year 1550, it was almost totally consumed, imagined to have been done by the lightening, but an old man (formerly a workman there) acknowledged upon his death bed, that he was the cause, by carelessly leaving lighted fuel in the steeple, which catching the timber work, set the whole on fire.

Q. Who were the chief contributors to repair this damage?

A. King James the first, king Charles the first, Sir Paul Pindar, Laud, and a few others.

Q. What was the last mischance that befell this old cathedral?

A. The dreadful fire of London, in 1666, by which was verified that profane wish of lord Brooke's, who said, he hoped to see the day, that no one stone should be left upon another, of that superstitious fabrick, as he termed it, and it was literally true, for they cleared away the whole building to erect another, viz. the present cathedral.

Q. Who was chiefly employed in this new cathedral?

A. Sir Christopher Wren, at that time surveyor-general of his majesty's board of works, was ordered to prepare a plan for this great undertaking.

Q. What was the next step to be taken?

A. To raise a sum sufficient for carrying into execution this great and expensive work.

Q. Did it meet with success?

A. It did, and exceeded the most sanguine wishes of all that were attached to this holy work.

Q. What sum did they immediately raise?

A. In



A. In about ten months they collected one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, which was paid into the chamber of London; besides near 5000 l. per annum, a duty upon coals, with a generous donation from his majesty of 1000 l. per annum, out of his privy-purse, and numberless other benefactions, fully sufficient to finish a much greater work.

Q. Was Sir Christopher's model approved of?

A. By all except the bishops, who ordered him to alter it, more in the cathedral plan, and then obtained his majesty's approbation, and he was ordered to prosecute the work.

Q. In what year did he begin to clear the ground for the building?

A. In the year 1676, he endeavoured by the force of gunpowder, to blow up the great old walls, which otherwise they found it difficult to remove, and much at the hazard of the workmen's lives.

Q. What other expedient did he make use of?

A. He applied an engine not unlike the battering rams, mentioned by Josephus in his Jewish history.

Q. Had this it's desired effect?

A. After a tedious working of it, it at length so loosened the stones and mortar, that it threw down great masses of the building at every shock.

Q. Did he find it difficult to fix his new foundation?

A. He surmounted numberless difficulties, before he could find ground, sufficiently firm for his purpose.

Q. Of what stone did he build this fabrick?

A. Mostly of Portland stone, being of the largest dimensions, and proper for this edifice.

Q. In what manner did he proceed?

A. He raised a double range of Pilasters of the Corinthian order, to ornament the lower part of the fabric, and the upper he adorned chiefly with what they term the composite.

Q. How is the west front graced?

A. With a most magnificent Portico, with a noble Pediment, beautified with the boldest sculpture.

Q. In

Q. In what manner are the north and south fronts adorned?

A. By an entrance with two magnificent Porticos.

Q. What ornaments are on the east end?

A. The east end is beautified, with a noble piece of carving in honour of king William the third; and over the whole is a spacious dome, with a lanthorn, balls, and a grand golden cross.

Q. Of what figure is the building within?

A. The form of a cross, and with three isles.

Q. How is the inside cupola decorated?

A. By paintings by that skilful artist Sir James Thornhill, and representing in eight divisions, the chief passages of the historical part of St. Paul's life, such as his conversion, his preaching at Athens, his curing the lame man at Lystra, the worship offered him by Jupiter's priests, his gaoler's conversion, his burning the books of the magicians, his tryal before king Agrippa, his shipwreck on the isle of Melita, and his miracle of the Viper that fastened on his hand.

Q. In what form are these paintings represented?

A. In a circular form and opening, through which the light comes from the lanthorn on the top, and shews the paintings to great advantage.

Q. What is remarkable of the building of this edifice?

A. That it was begun and finished in the space of 36 years, by one and the same architect, one chief mason, and under one bishop of London.

Q. What were their names?

A. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, the chief mason was Mr. Strong, and the then bishop of London, was Dr. Henry Compton.

Q. Who was the chief person employed in the outward decorations?

A. That inimitable artist Mr. Hill, by whom the fine statues, and carving, (that give such a grandeur to the whole) was so masterly executed?

Q. What do these carvings, &c. represent?

A. First the natural representation of St. Paul's conversion, is boldly and noble carved in relief, on the pediment

pediment of the principal front, with the statue of St. Paul on the vertex of the pediment, having St. Peter on his right side, and St. James on his left.

Q. What other figures are represented?

A. The Evangelists with their peculiar emblems, are on the front of the towers.

Q. By what proper emblems are they distinguished?

A. St. Matthew by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle.

Q. Are there any other outward decorations?

A. Yes, the regalia, supported by angels, is finely executed on the north pediment.

Q. What other decorations adorn this front?

A. The statues of five of the Apostles, are thinly placed, to dispose of the vacancies and please the eye.

Q. What ornaments appear on the south side?

A. There is a phoenix represented rising out of the flames, with this motto to the device, *resurgam*, these are carved on the pediment over the south portico.

Q. What are the exact dimensions of this whole new fabrick?

A. Its length in the clear or within the walls, is 502 feet, from east to west, and 224 feet from north to south, the breadth at the entrance 98 feet, its circumference 2294, its altitude within 114 feet, to the gallery at the dome 209 feet, to the higher gallery 277 feet, the diameter of the dome 107 feet, from the dome to the top of the cross 65 feet, and the circumference of the ball is 17 feet.

Q. In what manner is the church inclosed?

A. By very grand iron pallisadoes, about 2450 in number.

Q. Whose statue is that which stands before the west front?

A. Queen Anne's, placed on a superb pedestal with grand decorations.

Q. What do the figures thereon represent?

A. On the base is Brittannia finely described; Gallia with a crown in her lap, America with a bow, and Hi-bernica with a harp, having all their proper emblems.

Q. What

Q. What is the opinion of judges in architecture, with respect to its situation?

A. The generality of them think that there is a notorious defect in point of view, as such a huge fabrick ought at least to be surveyed at the distance of Temple-Bar, and the vista to it ought to be wider than the front of the building, by one half of the breadth. But this is so far from being the case, that we cannot see it until we are almost close to it,

Q. But what do men of taste say, with respect to the building itself?

A. That it is undoubtedly the most magnificent modern building in Europe, all the parts being most noble and beautiful, its spires, porticos, fronts and dome, affording a most august, and surprizing prospect; but according to the rules of regularity and order, the dome should have been built in the centre of the whole, and if the view of the whole length of the building could have been opened to the water side, it would have added greatly to its grandeur and magnificence, and would have had a most noble effect from the river.

Q. What is to be seen that is curious in this church?

A. You first ascend the cupola, to take a view (from the golden-gallery) of the cities of London and Westminster, the great river Thames and borough of Southwark, together with the country all round.

Q. What number of steps are there to this gallery?

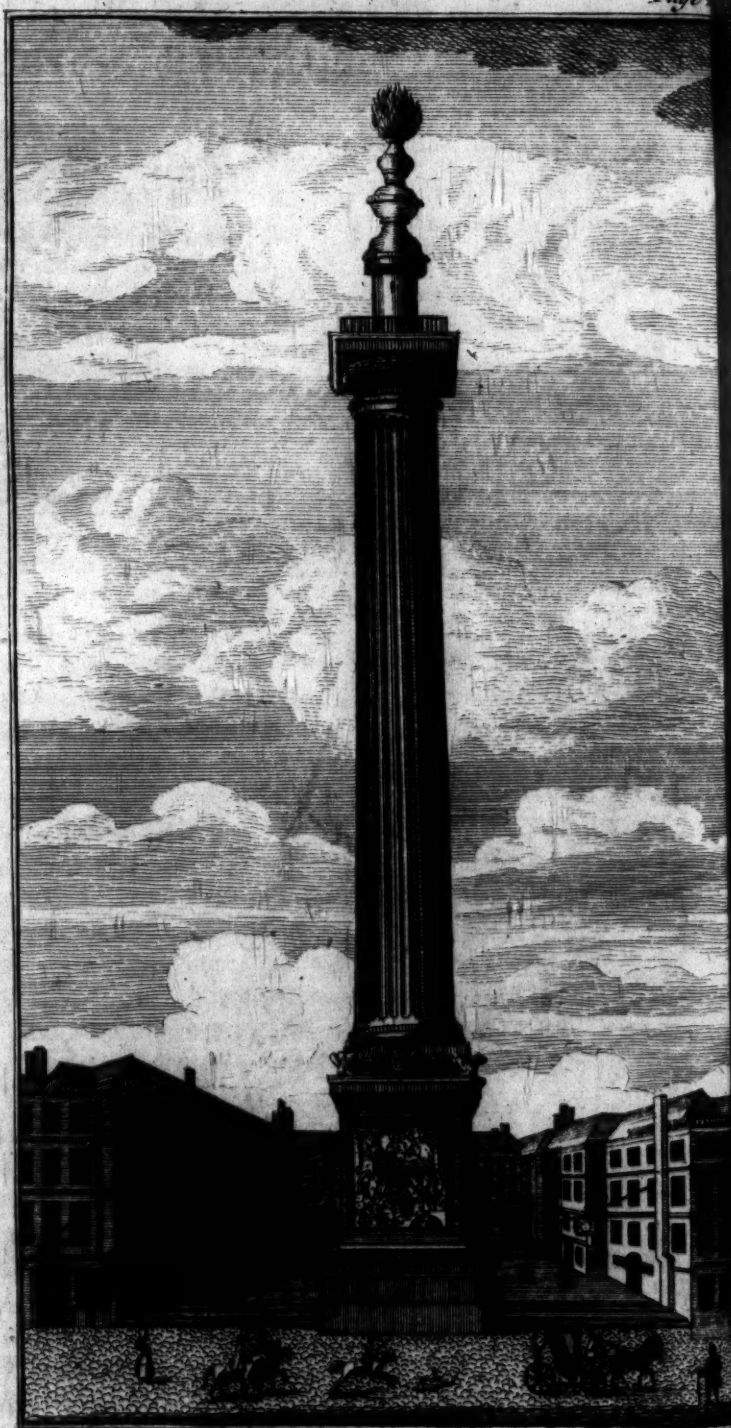
A. About 550, the most part of which are so easy of ascent, that an infant may go up without any difficulty.

Q. What remarkable place are strangers brought into next?

A. Into the whispering-gallery, where sounds are heard to a degree of astonishment, as the lowest whisper is plainly heard at the greatest distance of this great circumference, though it be no less than 136 feet, and the usual shutting to the door, resounds about the whole fabrick, like the noise of the loudest thunder?

Q. Is their library or books worth observation?

A. The books are neither valuable nor numerous, but the floor of the room is curiously inlaid, without any fastenings



The Monument.

fastnings of wooden pegs, or iron, but you are brought to see the grand model that Sir Christopher Wren, intended to have put into execution for the cathedral, and was solely his own invention, and not after the manner of St. Peter's at Rome.

Q. What weight is the great bell of this cathedral?

A. It is 84 hundred weight.

Q. What are the expences of seeing the curiosities of St. Paul's?

A. The whole does not exceed above one shilling each person.

Q. Did the dimensions of old St. Paul's exceed the new?

A. It exceeded it in many particulars, such as the length within, height from the ground, and height of the church within the choir; but it is agreed by all impartial judges, that there never was so compleat a building begun and finished by the direction of one man.

CHAP. V.

Of the Monument.

Q. **W**HEN was the Monument erected?

A. It was begun by Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1671.

Q. Upon what occasion?

A. In commemoration of the great conflagration or fire of London in 1666.

Q. How long was it in building?

A. Six years, being finished by the same person in 1672.

Q. What is the height of it?

A. From the level of the ground is 202 feet.

Q. What is the circumference of the body of the column?

A. It is forty five feet round, and the pedestal is 28 feet square, and forty in height.

Q. How

Q. How many steps are there?

A. It contains 344 steps, and over the capital of the column, is a balcony of iron work, in the midst of which a conick building rises 30 feet high, on the summit of which is a blazing urn of gilt brass.

Q. How is the pedestal decorated?

A. By an emblem in Alto Relievo, describing the destruction by fire, and the restoration of the city.

Q. Describe the particulars?

A. The first figure represents the city of London, in a melancholy posture, her hair dishevelled, and her hand dropping on her sword, supported by time raising her up; near her a woman tenderly laying her hand on her, and a winged sceptre in the other, pointing out to her the Goddess in the clouds, one with a branch of palm denoting peace, the other with a cornucopiæ, the emblem of plenty, at her feet a bee-hive, shewing, that the greatest losses are to be retrieved by industry and application, behind the figure of Time, are the citizens of London exulting at his endeavours to restore her, and underneath, amidst the ruins is a dragon, who endeavours to preserve them with his paw, a dragon being there represented as the supporter to the city arms; at the north end is a prospect of the city in flames, the inhabitants in confusion, and crying out for help.

Q. What figures are represented on the other side?

A. On an elevated station stands king Charles the II^d. in a Roman habit, his temples bound with laurel, and approaching the figure that represents the city, he seems to command three of his servants to run to her relief, one of which represents the sciences, holding in her hand, nature, with many breasts ready to communicate nourishment to all; another is architecture, holding a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other, and the third is liberty waving a hat in the air, expressing her pleasure at the appearance of the city's speedy recovery; behind the king stands the duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and in the other, a sword for her defence.

Q. What other figures are described?

A. Justice

A. Justice and fortune, one with a coronet, and the other with a bridled lion, in the pavement, under the sovereign's feet, envy seems to peep from her cell, gnawing a heart.

Q. What have the other sides inscribed on them?

A. Latin inscriptions, one of which denotes, that on the 2d. of September, 1666, eastward from the monument 202 feet, being the exact height of this column, a most dreadful fire began, which driven by a high wind, laid waste the buildings far and near, consuming in its way 89 churches, the gates of the city, many public structures, Guild-hall, many hospitals, schools, libraries, with 13,200 dwelling-houses, 400 streets, it destroyed 15 wards out of 26. The space of the ruins containing 436 acres, from the Tower to the Temple-church, in three days, when this fatal fire had baffled all human endeavours it stopt, as it were, by a command from heaven; and was extinguished all at once.

Q. What is the purport of the inscription, on the south side!

A. It specifies, that Charles the second, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoaking, he provided for the comfort and ornament of his citizens, excused their taxes, and obtained an act of parliament for them, that public works should be rebuilt with public money, to be raised by a duty on coals, that the cathedral of St. Paul's and other churches, should be new built with great magnificence, and to perpetuate it's memory to all ages, they caused this column to be erected.

Q. What does the inscription on the east side contain?

A. The names of the lord-mayors from the time of its being begun, 'till its being compleated.

Q. Is there any inscription on the upper part of the pedestal?

A. It has inscribed thereon, these words. This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction,
in

in the beginning of September in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to their carrying on their horrid plot, for extirpating the protestant religion and old English liberty, and introducing popery and slavery.

Q. Who ordered this inscription to be erased?

A. The Duke of York, upon his accession to the Crown, but immediately at the revolution it was restored.

Q. Is this column esteemed by men of skill?

A. It is held in high esteem, and may justly vie with those celebrated ones of Trajan or Antoninus, and is looked upon as the noblest modern fluted column now in the world.

Q. How much do strangers pay for ascending the Monument?

A. Each person pays three pence only at their entrance.

CHAP. VI.

Of Westminster-Abbey, its Monuments, Curiosities, Chapels, &c.

Q. **A**T what time was this Abbey church of St. Peter founded?

A. The most probable account says that it was founded under Sebert king of the East Saxons, about the year 603, that this prince being converted to christianity, erected this church, on the foundation of a temple dedicated to Apollo, and commanded Mellitus, first bishop of London, to consecrate it to St. Peter.

Q. What other conjecture was formed with respect to the consecration of this abbey church?

A. That St. Peter was before hand with Mellitus, and consecrated it himself, but this appears miraculous, as St. Peter was dead 500 years, before the consecration of this church.

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OF LONDON

THE CITY OF LONDON
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON
THE COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON
THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

A. D. 1714
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
GEORGE THE FIRST

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Q. How can we then settle the just era of this consecration?

A. We can do no more than form our belief of it, according to the limits of our own faith.

Q. Who were the next that enlarged this Church?

A. Offa king of the Mercians, and Edgar after it had been demolished by the Danish invasion, first undertook to revive its drooping head, by many privileges granted in its favour?

Q. Who undertook its support in a more ample manner?

A. Edward the confessor caused the old church to be pulled down and erected a most superb one in its room?

Q. In what form was this new edifice?

A. In the form of a cross, and became a model for future Churches.

Q. What other Prince assisted in this great work?

A. Henry the 3d. and began to build a Chapel to the blessed Virgin which he added to the Abbey, but he did not live to see this work compleated, which was not accomplished till 20 years after his death.

Q. Did Henry the 7th make any addition to St. Peters Church?

A. In the year 1504 he begun that grand edifice named from himself and designed for a burial place for his posterity, ordering that none but those of blood royal should be suffered to be interred there.

Q. To what use was the Abbey converted in Henry the 8th days?

A. It being surrendered to him, upon the general suppression of religious houses, he first erected it into a college of secular Canons, under the government of a Dean.

Q. On whom did he confer this honour?

A. On William Benson the Abbot at that time?

Q. Of what duration was this establishment.

A. It lasted but two years, when he then converted it into a bishoprick.

Q. Did it long continue in this state?

A. About

A. About nine years, at which time, Edward the 6th restored its government by a dean, which held till queen Mary's accession, and then she restored it to its ancient state.

Q. When queen Elizabeth succeeded, upon what establishment did she fix it?

A. She rejected the monks, and erected the abbey (in the year 1561.) into a college, under the jurisdiction of a dean, 12 prebendaries, a schoolmaster, assistant, and 42 scholars, that were to be prepared for the University; to which establishment she added, choristers, and 12 alms men.

Q. What chiefly engages the attention on the outside of the Abbey?

A. Next to the new towers, the Gothic portico, which leads into the north entrance is justly admired, and by some has been called the Beautiful, or Solomon's gate.

Q. By whom was this erected?

A. Most probably, by Richard the 2nd, as his arms carved in stone, was formerly discovered on the top of the gate.

Q. Why was Gothic architecture, chiefly preferred for church buildings?

A. Because it was thought to be better suited to the purposes of devotion, striking the imagination with a religious dignity, and holy awe, so as to dispose the mind to the worship of the deity.

Q. How are we affected, at first entering the isles.

A. With admiration, at the strong and grand perspective; with the vast ranges of antique and modern monuments, which in a forcible, yet a pleasing manner, fills us with the most serious reflections.

Q. What are the dimensions of this awful edifice?

A. It is 366 within the walls, at the cross 196, and at the nave 71 feet broad. There are 48 pillars to support the Gothic work, finely embellished with decorations.

Q. How does the whole appear upon first entering.

A. It all opens itself at once, to our view, and has a most pleasing effect.

Q. By what is the sight terminated?

By

A. By the noble painted window, over Edward the Confessors chapel, which affords an agreeable prospect.

Q. Is this fabric sufficiently enlightened?

A. It is so to admiration, being neither dazzling by a glaring light, nor is the eye incommoded by its being too gloomy.

Q. With respect to the painted windows, which are the most curious?

A. That of the great west window, being a curious painting of Edward the 3d; near which in a smaller window, is a painting of Richard the 2nd, as is imagined, but the features of the face cannot be clearly distinguished, and in another curious painted window, is the striking representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes.

Q. What is next to be seen?

A. The choir, which can be only viewed to satisfaction, when opened for divine service; though it may be imperfectly seen through the fine gates of the grand entrance.

Q. Describe the particulars of the choir?

A. The stalls are roofed with Gothic arches, supported by slender iron pillars, the floor is paved with black and white marble, and near the pulpit is an old portrait of king Richard the 2nd, sitting in a gilt chair, this piece measures in length 6 feet 10 inches, and 3 feet 7 inches in breadth, but it is somewhat defaced.

Q. What chappels belong to Westminster Abbey?

A. There are ten chapels, besides that magnificent one of Henry the 7th; and all placed round St. Edward the Confessor's.

Q. What are they called?

A. St. Andrews, St Michael's, St. John the Evangelists; St. John the Baptist's, St. Paul's, Ilip's chapel, St. Nicholas's, St. Edmund's, and St. Benedict's.

Q. Is there any thing worthy our curiosity in St. Edward's?

A. The first thing that claims our attention, is the ancient shrine, fixed there by Henry the 3d, upon the canonization of king Edward, the last of the Saxon race.

Q. Is this shrine much defaced?

A. It is now almost totally demolished ; but was formerly composed of stones of various sorts, beautifully adorned with the greatest cost imaginable ; valuable presents from all parts of the kingdom being daily offered there ; but was stripped of his riches, by Henry the 3d, to support his expedition into France.

Q. What only remains of it to be seen ?

A. Only some of the stone work, which is hollow, and encloses a large chest, in which were deposited the remains of St. Edward.

Q. Is there any remarkable person lies entombed near this place ?

A. On the south side of this shrine, lies Edith, a daughter to Goodwin, earl of Kent, and queen to St. Edward.

Q. What is related of this royal pair ?

A. That she lived with him near 18 years, in a state of virginity, though she was the most accomplished woman of that age.

Q. Did she survive her husband ?

A. She did by nine-years, and severely felt the inconveniencies attending his not having an heir.

Q. Whose tomb lies on the north side of this chapel ?

A. That of Henry the third, with the pannels of polished porphyry, and mosaic work of scarlet and gold ; where is also represented the effigy of that king finely executed in gilt brass.

Q. What is remarkable of Phillippa's tomb ?

A. That it is decorated with the brazen statues of thirty kings, princes, and nobles, her kinsfolks.

Q. How is Henry the 5th's chapel situated ?

A. It is only parted from St. Edward's, by an iron screen, on the sides of which are images as large as the life. His monument of black marble, enclosed with iron balustrades, within which, is placed his statue without a head.

Q. How is this accounted for ?

A. It is said, that the head being of solid silver, fixed upon the body of wood, was the occasion of its being stolen away.

Q. Is

Q. Is there any particular tomb worthy of observation, to be seen hereabouts?

A. In an old wooden chest, lies the remains of Catherine, daughter of Charles the 6th, king of France, and wife to Henry the 5th; when Henry the 7th pulled down that tomb, to build his own chapel, her body was found, the bones of which seemed intire, and somewhat covered with the appearance of flesh; which the king had inclosed in the wooden chest, just mentioned, and may be now seen?

Q. What monuments are to be seen in St. Andrew's chapel?

A. That magnificent one, placed there to the memory of Sir Francis Norris, who distinguished himself greatly in Flanders in queen Elizabeth's reign.

Q. How is this monument decorated?

A. By a grand representation of an encampment in relieve, with other ornaments.

Q. Is any others to be seen here?

A. There is a very ancient one of Mr. Robert Kirton, with this portrait, and these words. He died October the 3d, 1466. And another to the memory of Sir John Burgh, who lost his life, in taking a large Spanish ship, richly stored with jewels of an immense value, this capture was in the year 1594.

Q. Does St. Michael's chapel contain any tombs worthy of observation?

A. It has only that remarkable one of Sarah, duchess of Somerset. On the base of which, sits two charity boys, bewailing the loss of their benefactress.

Q. How is she represented?

A. Leaning upon her arm, under a grand canopy, turning up her eyes in an eager manner, towards some cherubs, that seem to come from the clouds, over her head.

Q. In what year was she entombed?

A. In the year 1692, on the 5th day of September.

Q. What chapel do we come to next, in order?

A. To St. John the Evangelist's, which contains a fine monument of Sir Francis Vere, who behaved so

glori-

gloriously at the battle of Newport, against the Spaniards, he was a man distinguished for his great learning and skill in military affairs, and died in 1608, on the 28th day of August.

Q. Describe the particulars of this monument?

A. It is a table supported by four knights kneeling, with a couple of suits of armour thereon, and underneath the effigies, Sir Francis, stretched along (with a loose gown upon him) seemingly upon a quilt of marble.

Q. Is there any inscription?

A. There is a short one in Latin, explaining to whom it belongs, viz. that he was governor of Portsmouth and the Brille, nephew to the earl of Oxford, and that his afflicted relict erected this monument to his memory.

Q. What other monuments are in this chapel?

A. One of Sir George Hollis's, nephew to the above Sir Francis, and a general under his command.

Q. How is this decorated?

A. By the representation of a siege in relieve, the general on horseback, in large; on each side of its pedestal, there sits a Pallas, bewailing this great warrior's death, who is also represented in a Roman habit, standing upon an altar, supported by a cherub underneath.

Q. In what year did he die?

A. In the month of January, 1626.

Q. What antique monuments are shewn in this chapel?

A. That remarkable one of John de Eastney, the old abbot, a brazen statue of him in his clerical habit, lying upon his tomb.

Q. What story do they relate of his grave?

A. That, upon breaking it up, about 35 years ago, they found his body in a coffin, quited with yellow satin, on his legs were silk stockings, and over his head a napkin doubled up; his legs and part of his body appeared plump, but his face much discoloured; at this time it had lain there 300 years, from the fourth of May, 1438.

Q. From whence is the chapel of Islip so called?

A. From John Islip, abbot of Westminster, its founder, there deposited under a plain marble table monument,

sup-

supported by 4 pillars of brass; this abbot dedicated this chapel to St. John Baptist, and assisted king Henry the 7th, in ornamenting his new chapel, with whom he was a great favourite.

Q. Are there any more tombs of note in this chapel?

A. There is one of Sir Christopher Hatton, the chief figures of which, is a knight armed cap a pee, accompanied by a lady in mourning, with two boys holding a scroll, with their arms, and each a torch, one put out and reversed, the other held up, and burning, the former, representing his decease, the other, her surviving him.

Q. What is related of queen Elizabeth's behaviour to her kinsman, Sir Christopher, her chancellor?

A. That though he was a great favourite with her, yet she broke his heart by her unkindness; for having borrowed large sums from her, she demanding the repayment with great exactness and severity, which he (presuming upon her favour) hoped, would have been remitted, he took so much to heart, that though the queen, paid him many friendly visits, during his illness, he died of grief, on the 23d of July, 1596.

Q. Are there any remarkable tombs in the area, surrounding St. Edward's chapel?

A. On the north side, there were 3 very remarkable tombs, but almost defaced; one of them was of freestone, walled up, and like a narrow bed; and near it was placed bishop Duppa's tomb, tutor to king Charles the 1st; under which lies a lady in a very ancient habit her feet resting upon lions, and her head on pillows, held up by angels, sitting on each side.

Q. Who was this lady?

A. Aveline, countess of Lancaster, daughter of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle and Holderness, by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Baldwin, earl of Devon, and married to Edmund earl of Lancaster, son to Henry the 3d, and deceased the 4th of November, 1293.

Q. What other monument comes next, in order?

A. An ancient one of Grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, last earl of Pembroke of that line,

and a great general in king Edward the 1sts reign, whom he attended in his expedition into Flanders, and afterwards marched against the Scots, and in the 29th year of Edward's reign, was sent ambassador to France; in the 34th, he beat the famous Robert Bruce, and hanged his brother in the castle of Kentire, he accompanied the king in his last expedition into Scotland, soon after the king dying, appointed him on his death bed, to carry his dying charge to his son, against Gaveston.

Q. Did he flourish in the successor's reign?

A. In the 1st year of Edward the 2nd's reign, he went ambassador to Rome, in the 7th, he fought the famous battle of Bannochburne, where the Scots obtained a complete victory, and where the English lost 150 barons and knights, killed, or taken prisoners, in the number of whom, were the earls of Angus and Hereford, the barons, Nevil, Scroop, Latimer, Segrave, Berkeley, Piercy, and Beauchamp, and the King with Valence, escaped with great difficulty.

Q. What other honours did he arrive at?

A. He was made governor of Rockingham castle, and gave sentence against the earl of Lancaster.

Q. What ensued thereon?

A. He was poisoned by the contrivance of the earl of Arundel, June the 23d, 1324.

Q. Whose monument is shewn in this area, besides the above-mentioned?

A. A very ancient one of Edmund Crouchback, 4th son of Henry the 3d.

Q. From whence did he take that name?

A. Some say from the deformity of his person, others say, from his wearing a crouch or cross in the holy wars, as a distinguishing badge of Christianity.

Q. Describe this monument?

A. It has been very high, and inlaid with fine stained glass, the inside of the grand canopy, has been an azure sky with stars, but changed, by course of time, into a sad red.

Q. What caused this prince's death?

A. He

A. He died with grief at Bayonne, as some affirm, being deserted by his soldiers for want of being paid by king Edward the 1st, his brother, others say, that he was poisoned, by earl Arundel's associates.

Q. Is there any thing observable in lady De la Tour's monument, in this area.

A. It is composed of curious white marble, representing a lady on her death bed, with 2 mourners bewailing her death, and finely executed in alto relievo; the inscription is in Latin and English, describing her many virtues by a large encomium, she departed this life in 1694, aged 28 years.

Q. Whose remains of distinction lie here interred?

A. Anne of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to Henry the 8th, and married to the king soon after, and divorced in 6 months, with liberty to marry again, but being sensibly affected, she retired, and saw her rival that supplanted her, meet with a severer fate.

Q. What monuments are there in the open part of the Abbey?

A. There is a plain neat tomb of Mr. Dryden's, with an elegant bust of that great man.

Q. By whom was it erected?

A. By the late duke of Buckingham, who thought it sufficient to have the following words thereon. J^s Dryden, born 1632, died the 1st of May, 1700; and underneath are these words, John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire, erected this monument, 1720.

Q. Whose monument is next worthy of notice?

A. A plain neat one of Abraham Cowley's on which is placed a flaming urn surrounded with a chaplet of laurels, the emblematical expressions of the honour he acquired by his writings. There is a Latin inscription and epitaph, on the pedestal, and his grave is near the monument, as a blue stone denotes, that has his name thereon engraved; he was interred, August the 13th 1667.

Q. What monument comes next in order to be seen?

A. The plain monument of Mr. John Phillip's, representing his bust as in an arbour interwoven with laurels and appletrees, alluding to his excellent poem, called

Cyder. He was author also of the Splendid Shilling, Blenheim, and Ode on Tobacco, all which are so much admired. He departed this life on the 15th of February, 1708, aged 32 years.

Q. Is there any other poet's tomb hard by?

A. There is the monument of that most excellent poet, Mr. Michael Drayton, and learned antiquarian; the inscription and epitaph are almost defaced, but yet shew these words. Michael Drayton, esq. a memorable poet of his age, exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory, anno, 1631. And the following inscription in verse.

Do pious marble let thy readers know

What they, and what their children owe

To Drayton's name, whose sacred dust

We recommend unto thy trust;

Protect his mem'ry and preserve his story;

Remain a lasting mon'ment of his glory;

And thy ruins shall disclaim

To be the treasurer of his name:

His name that cannot fade shall be

An everlasting monument to thee.

Q. Whose bust and monument do they show you next?

A. Ben Johnson's, which is of white marble, and his bust is executed most admirably, enclosed with suitable ornaments, containing emblematical figures, and this only remarkable inscription. O Rare Ben Johnson! He was brought up at Westminster, but his father dying, and his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was taken from school, and forced to work for his father, but was so attached to his books, that he was frequently seen with a trowel in one hand, at work, and turning his chief attention to a Horace, which he held open in the other, but Mr. Cambden, the master of Westminster school, pitying his unhappy situation, and out of regard to his great abilities, introduced him to the favour of Sir Walter Raleigh, who sent him to travel with his son, and when he returned, he entered at Cambridge, became laureat to king James the

1st,

1st, wrote many excellent plays, and died on the 16th of August, 1637, aged 63 years; it is remarkable that the earl of Essex who erected this tomb, has his own name inscribed thereon.

Q. Where does that prince of poets, Spencer, lie entombed?

A. Not far from the last mentioned, stands his tomb of grey marble, but almost decayed by time, and has this inscription: Here lies (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ) the body of Edmund Spenser, the prince of poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness, than the works he left behind him. He was born in 1510, and died in 1596.

Q. Whose monument is that above the last recited?

A. It is that of Samuel Butler, the humorous author of Hudibras, and by its inscription (thus translated from the Latin) it appears that it was erected by John Barber, esq. citizen of London, and afterwards chief magistrate, in 1731, that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not be deprived of a monument when dead, this inimitable author was born in 1612, and died in 1680.

Q. Is Milton's monument in this part of the Abbey?

A. It is, and made of neat white marble; erected in memory of that divine poet, who died in 1674, with his bust elegantly executed by Rysbrack, under which is this plain inscription; In the year of our Lord Christ, 1737, this bust of the author of Paradise Lost, was placed here by William Benson, esq. one of the two auditors, of the imprest to his majesty, &c.

Q. Whose monument do we come to next?

A. To one erected to the memory of Thomas Shadwell, which is decorated with his bust crowned with bays, and other ornaments, and was erected by his son, Dr. Thomas Shadwell, he was poet laureat to king William, and deceased the 20th of November, 1692, in the 55th year of his age, this poet was severely satyrized by Dryden, in his Absalom and Achitophel, under the feigned name of Ogger.

Q. What emblematical figures are represented on Matthew Prior's monument?

A. On one side of the pedestal, stands erect the figure of Thalia the muse, holding a flute in her hand, and on the other side, history with a closed book; in the middle is Prior's bust, placed upon an altar covered above with a grand pediment, on the sloping sides of this pediment, are two boys, one with an hourglass exhausted, the other with a flaming torch reversed; on the vertex of the pediment stands an urn, the base contains a Latin inscription, signifying his publick sphere in life; he died on the 18th of September, 1721, aged 56 years.

Q. Where stands the monument of the immortal Shakespear?

A. Not far distant from the last mentioned is erected the monument of this great dramatic writer; its design and execution are both very elegant. Upon a high pedestal stands his exact figure, in white marble, he is clothed in the old dress of the times in which he lived, his right elbow leaning on his books, his head reclining on that hand, attentively meditating. His dress, his attitude, and genteel deportment, observable in this figure is justly admired, and the well adapted lines upon the scroll are properly applied, viz.

The cloud cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

And over the top of the monument, the following words are raised in golden capitals.

Gulielmo Shakespear
Anno post Mortem, CXXIV.
Amor Publicus Posuit.

Q. What do the crowned heads on the pedestal represent?

A. Those

A. Those of Henry the 5th, Richard the 3d, and queen Elizabeth.

Q. Why are they particularly represented on his tomb?

A. Because they are the three principal characters in his plays.

Q. Who undertook the erecting of this monument?

A. Mr. Pope, Dr. Mead, the earl of Burlington and Mr. Martin, by the contributions of the publick.

Q. By whom was the design drawn, and by whom executed?

A. The design was Mr. Kent's, the execution by Mr. Scheemakers.

Q. What other persons contributed to it?

A. Mr. Rich master of Covent-garden house, and Mr. Fleetwood of Drury-lane, bestowed a benefit each towards it, and the dean and chapter of Westminster gave the ground.

Q. What monument joins the last mentioned?

A. A very fine one of Mr. Rowe and his daughter, where there is a bust, finely executed of Nicholas Rowe, esq. and near it is his lady in deep affliction, and between them, is a medallion expressing the head of a young lady, and on the front of the pedestal is this inscription. To the memory of Nicholas Rowe esq. who died in 1718 aged 45, and of Charlotte his daughter, wife of Henry Fane esq. who inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739.

Q. Whose monument claims your attention next?

A. A fine one, erected by the duke and dutchess of Queensberry to the memory of Mr. Gay, the instruments of music, masks and other devices, setting forth the various species of writings, viz. fable, satyr and pastoral; are finely expressed, and the two remarkable lines on the front, were written by himself.

Life is a jest, and all things shew it;

I thought so once, but now I know it.

And underneath them are the following by Mr. Pope.

Of

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
 In wit a man; simplicity, a child;
 With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
 Form'd to delight, at once, and last the age;
 Above temptation in a low estate;
 And uncorrupted ev'n among the great;
 A safe companion and an easy friend;
 Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in the end.
 These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
 Is mix'd with heroes, or with king's thy dust;
 But that the worthy and the good shall say,
 Striking their pensive bosoms—Here lies Gay.

Q. Whose is that magnificent monument adjoining?

A. It was erected to the memory of John duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and is decorated with figures finely executed, the duke's figure particularly (tho' at the utmost decline of life) is highly spirited. On one side is Pallas looking sorrowfully at the chief figure above, and Eloquence on the other, pathetically displaying the great loss that the publick suffer'd by his death, near the summit is History, holding a book in one hand, and employing the other in writing on a pyramid of variegated marble, the names and titles of his grace in large golden letters. John duke of Argyle and Gr. and goes no farther; the book that the figure of History holds, is supposed to contain his glorious actions, and on the outside are inscrib'd, the date of the duke's death, and years of his life.

Q. To whom is that monument erected in the corner of the south cross?

A. To the memory of that great antiquarian William Camden, and represented in a half length, holding a book in one hand and in the other a pair of gloves, resting as it were on an altar, with a latin inscription, shewing his extreme industry in illustrating the british antiquities, and his sincerity, impartiality, and good temper in all his actions. He died Nov. 9. 1623.

Q. What inscriptions are these on the pavement?

A. Amongst many others the most remarkable is that of old Parr born in 1483, and surviv'd the reigns of 9 princes

res and died in the tenth, from Edward the 4th to Charles the first inclusive, aged 152 years, buried here Nov. 15th 1635.

Q. Who lies interr'd under this small white stone?

A. The famous sir William Davenant, laureat to king Charles the First, he died in 1688 aged 63, has the same inscription with his predecessor Ben Johnson, O rare sir William Davenant!

Q. Whose is this great figure reposing upon a cushion?

A. Sir Cloudesty Shovel's, which appears but badly executed, on the base of the monument is represented, the great ship in which the admiral with many others perished at the same time; the inscription is as follows,

Sir Cloudesty Shovel knt. rear admiral of Great-Britain and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, the just reward of his long and faithful services, he was deservedly belov'd of his country, and esteem'd, tho' dreaded by the enemy, who had often experienced his conduct and courage, being shipwreck'd on the rocks of Scilly in his voyage from Toulon the 22d of October 1707, at night in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but especially by the seafaring part of the nation; to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example. His body was flung on the shore and buried with others in the sand, but being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument which his royal mistress had caus'd to be erected to commemorate his steady loyalty and extraordinary virtues.

Q. What lofty monument is this with a long latin inscription?

A. It was erected to the memory of George Churchill, and the inscription denotes that he was the son of sir Winston Churchill of Dorsetshire, and brother of John duke of Marlborough, and no dishonour to him, that from his youth he was train'd to arms, and acquir'd honour in the naval as well as land service, under king Charles the 2d. king James, king William and queen Anne, that he commanded the English fleet, and burned the fleet of France at LaHogue, and was for his prowess,

constituted a lord commissioner of the admiralty. He died on the 8th of May 1718 aged fifty eight.

Q. Whose is this stately monument next at hand?

A. Sir Palmes Fairbornes, and is composed of two pyramids of marble, erected on cannon balls, with two heads of moorish princes on the summit, sir Palmes is represented in basso relievo, as if shot, whilst he is viewing the works of the enemy before the citadel, and in another place is seen a hearse and six horses carrying off his wounded body. In a grand cupola a top, his arms are seen with this latin motto subscrib'd, tutus si fortis, by way of crest is fix'd on a dagger's point a turk's head.

Q. What is the inscription?

A. The following words. Sacred to the immortal memory of sir Palmes Fairborne governor of Tangier, in execution of which command, he was mortally wounded by the Moors, then besieging the town, in the 46th year of his age October 24th 1680. as for his epitaph wrote by Mr. Dryden, we shall refer the reader to the monument itself, it concludes thus.

To his lamented loss, for times to come,
His pious widow consecrates this tomb.

Q. To whose memory is this table monument erected?

A. To the much honour'd major Richard Creed, (as the inscription shews) who attended king William the third in all his wars, signalizing himself every where, and never more himself than when he look'd an enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim Anno Dom. 1704 he commanded the first squadrons that began the attack, in two several onsets, he remained unhurt, but in the third, after many wounds receiv'd, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head. His body was brought off by his own brother, at the great peril of his life and buried there.

Q. At whose expence was this monument erected?

A. His sorrowful mother erected it to his memory; placing it near another, which her son esteem'd when living,

ving, making honourable mention of the great Edward earl of Sandwich, to whom he was allied.

Q. Whose double monument is that on the left hand?

A. It is erected to the memory of two faithful friends, sir Charles Harbord and Clement Cottrell esq. On the base is finely represented a sea fight, and on the summit under a laurel wreath, run these words, This is to preserve and unite the memory of two faithful friends, who perisht'd together at sea, May the 28th 1672.

Q. In whose reign did this sad catastrophe happen?

A. In king Charles the 2ds when these two great friends were lost in the Royal James, together with the great earl of Sandwich who commanded against the states of Holland in that great naval action near the coast of Sussex.

Q. What are the particulars of this dreadful affair?

A. The ship in which they fought being set on fire, sir Charles abovementioned, at that time first lieutenant, tho' he might have escaped with safety, yet chose to attend his worthy commander and perish with him; and Mr. Cottrell after first boarding a large dutch man of war, return'd to his ship and died with his friends.

Q. What female's tomb is this one next to us in order?

A. It was plac'd there in memory of Anne Fielding, and distinguished by an Hebrew and an Ethiopic inscription.

Q. What is the purport of the Hebrew one?

A. It has the following sense; O thou most fair of all thy sex! mirror of virtue! the lord's hand hath done this. The lord gave, and the lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the lord.

Q. What does the Ethiopic inscription denote?

A. It has by some been thus explain'd. Let us weep o'er this tomb, erected here by an endearing spouse, but in sure expectation of thy being firmly united with thy saviour. This virtuous woman, and as a dove, meek, chaste and harmless, whilst on earth, she was rever'd, and through the tender mercy of God, is bless'd in death. The English epitaph runs thus. Anne daughter of George Fielding esq. and Mary his wife, the truly loving, and as truly

truly belov'd wife of fir Samuel Morland bart. died February 20th Anno Dom 1679—80.

Q. Whose monument is this so beautifully executed?

A. It was placed here to immortalize the memory of John Smith esq. of whom there is a fine bust in relief, held up to view by his mournful daughter, all finely design'd and executed with great taste; the lady sits upon an urn, which with its base and a pyramid behind finishes the whole in a most elegant stile.

Q. What monument do we come to next?

A. That one over the door that enters into the cloisters, which was erected in a most noble manner to the memory of general Wade, in the center of which is a fine marble pillar, adorn'd with most elegant trophies of war.

Q. What do those figures on it represent?

A. They denote Fame pushing off old Time, who is earnestly striving to lay waste the pillar, that is so suitably ornamented and deck'd with ensigns of glory, and there is finely express'd the deceased's head in a medallion, and the inscription is as follows: To the memory of George Wade, field marshal of his majesty's forces, lieutenant general of the ordnance, colonel of his majesty's third regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-George, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75.

Q. Whose is that small table monument?

A. It was placed there to immortalize the name of that distinguish'd character Henry Wharton; He was rector of Chatham in Kent, vicar in the isle of Thanet, chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, and eminent for his voluminous and well penn'd writings. He died on the 3d of March 1694 aged 31.

Q. What particular respect was paid to his remains?

A. Arch bishop Tillotson and many other prelates, with a vast number of the clergy, the king's scholars and the choir, attended him to his grave.

Q. By whom was Mr. Congreve's monument erected?

A. By the dutchess of Marlborough and has an half length portrait of him, plac'd on an Egyptian marble pedestal,

deftal, finely ornamented with devices alluding to the drama, and on the bafe thefe words. Mr. William Congreve died January 10, 1728, aged 56 and was buried near this place, to whose moft valuable memory this monument is fet up by Henrietta dutcheffs, of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly ſhe remembers the happinefs ſhe enjoy'd in the ſincere friendship of ſo worthy and honeſt a man; whoſe virtue, candour and wit, gain'd him the love and eſteem of the preſent age, and whoſe writings will be the admiration of the future.

Q. What is remarkable of Mr Craggs's monument?

A. That it was one of the firſt in the abbey that was repreſented in a ſtanding poſture; the inſcription ſhews that he was principal ſecretary of ſtate and a man univerſally belov'd, and died the 16th of February 1720.

Q. Whoſe grand monument is that on the ſouth ſide of the weſt entrance?

A. It is erected to preſerve the memory of that great hero, captain Cornwall, who was kill'd bravely fighting for his king and country, in that memorable naval action between the britiſh fleet under the command of admirals Mathews and Leſtock, and the French.

Q. By whom was this coſtly monument plac'd here?

A. By the unanimous concurrence of parliament as a token of their high ſenſe of gratitude due to his great and conſpicuous merit.

Q. Explain the decorations of this ſumptuous ſtructure?

A. Firſt, there is a grand pyramid of fine egyptian marble, ſupported by a baſe of the ſame, on which is boldly repreſented a great rock of white marble, on which lie ſcatter'd here and there, a few ſhells and ſea weeds. That fine figure with wings is Fame, fixing on the rock the portrait of the deceas'd, and under appears a naval crown, the trumpet of fame and other emblems, behind riſes a loſty palm-tree encircl'd with a laurel; the other figure is Britannia, with a lion couchant at her feet, and underneath in a cavity of the rock, there is inſcrib'd in latin, the detail of his pedigree, and the manner of his death, which happen'd on the the 3d of February 1743 in the 45th year of his age, and that the Britiſh parliament

ment dedicated this monument to his memory. In a larger cavity of the rock, beneath, you see a view of the action in which this hero perished, and at the lower part of the rock, towards the sides, lie anchors, cannon, and naval flags.

Q. Whose is that elegant monument next to us?

A. It is dedicated to the memory of Sir Thomas Hardy, on the back part is a pyramid of azure coloured marble, at the base of which is the figure of the deceased, reclining upon a tomb, with a naked boy near him weeping over his urn, the embellishments are emblematical, and the inscription denotes, that Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this is erected, was bred to naval affairs from his youth, and was made a captain so early as the year 1693, that in the expedition to Cadiz, under the command of Sir George, he was commander of the Pembroke ship of war, and when the fleet left the coasts of Spain, he was stationed at Lagos bay, where he soon got intelligence, that the galleons were arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of 17 French men of war, upon which he joined the English fleet, and acquainting the admiral, they pursued the course to Vigo, and soon took and destroyed the whole French fleet, and made a capture of the galleons. After this glorious action, he was sent to England with the account, when queen Anne handsomely rewarded him for his services, and knighted him. He died August the 16th, 1733, aged 66.

Q. What is the design of this monument of Sir Godfrey Kneller's?

A. The figures on it are, a bust of his placed under a canopy of state, the curtains are gilt and tied back with strings of gold. On one side is a mournful cherub, leaning on a picture, and on the other, a cherub with a painter's pallet, &c. The inscription is in Latin, and shews that Sir Godfrey Kneller who is here interred, was painter to the following crowned heads, to king Charles the 2nd, king James the 2d, king William, queen Anne, and king George the first, that he died in the year 1723, aged 77. Amongst his performances, are the beauties of king Charles's court, now shown at Hampton Court;

Sir

Sir Godfrey himself planned this monument, and underneath are these words by Mr. Pope.

Kneller! by heaven and not a master taught!
Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought;
Now for two ages having snatcht from fate
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
Rests crowned with princes honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit and brave thirst of praise.
Living, great nature feared he might outvie
Her works; and dying, fears herself may die.

Q. Whose monument is that with the figure of time so finely represented on it?

A. It is inscribed to Philip Carteret; he was son to lord George Carteret; and died a king's scholar at Westminster, March the 19th, 1710, aged 19 years. This beautiful figure of time stands on an altar, holding in his hand a scroll, whereon are written verses that denote the following meaning.

Why flows the weeping muses tear,

For thee! cut off in life's full prime?

Why sighs, for thee, the parent dear?

Lop't by the scythe of hoary time.

This is, my boy, the common lot!

To me thy memory entrust;

When all that's dear shall be forgot,

I'll guard thy venerable dust.

From time to time, as I proclaim

Thy genius, piety and truth;

Thy great example shall enflame,

And emulation raise in youth.

and over all, is placed the bust of this inimitable youth.

Q. Whose monument is that so elegantly finished?

A. It is sacred to the memory of Temple West, esq. who dedicated himself from his earliest youth to the naval service of his country; rose with merit and reputation to the rank of vice admiral of the white, sagacious, active, and

and industrious; he was a skilful sea officer; cool, intrepid, and resolute, approving himself a gallant hero. In the signal victory obtained over the French, May the 3d, 1747, he was captain of the ship in which Sir Peter Warren commanded, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory. In the less successful engagement near Port Mahon, May the 20th, 1756, wherein as rear admiral, he commanded the second division, his distinguished courage and animating example, were admired by the whole British Squadron, confessed by that of France, and amidst the national discontent which followed, rewarded as he deserved by the warmest applauses of his country, and the just approbation of his sovereign. On the 17th of November following, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. He adorned his station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit, and a candour which disposed him to reward that of others. With these public talents, he possessed the milder graces of domestic life: to the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman, and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his fame and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple West, A. D. 1761.

Q. To whom does this historical inscription belong?

A. To Philip de Saumarez, esq. whose life and actions were almost unparalleled. From his 16th, to his 38th year, he served in the navy, and surmounted dangers and difficulties beyond conception, always behaving himself as a most able, active, and brave, officer. He went out lieutenant on board the centurion, under the happy conduct of Mr. Anson, in his voyage round the globe. He was commander of the said ship when she was driven from her moorings at the isle of Tenian. In the year 1746, being commander of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ship, he took the mars, a French ship of 64 guns. In the following

lowing year, when admiral Anson took a squadron of French men of war, and Indiamen, he acquired peculiar honour, and under admiral Hawke, when the enemy, (after an obstinate resistance) was routed a second time, in chasing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously, but unfortunately fell. He was son of Matthew de Saumarez of the island of Guernsey, esq. by Anne Durell of the island of Jersey, his wife. He was born November the 17th, 1710, killed, October the 14th, 1747, and interred in the old church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his merit. This monument is erected out of gratitude and affection, by his brothers and sisters.

Q. What venerable bishops monument is this?

A. It is erected to the memory of that great and good prelate, Dr. Hugh Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland. His bust is very natural, and his solemn gracefulness excite a kind of veneral awe in every beholder. The emblems of his dignity, with which the monument is decorated, are nobly executed, and discovers a masterly genius in the statuary. Within the border of a beautiful piece of porphyry, is the following just character inscribed. Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland; a prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellence of his life, that it may be thought superfluous to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles he not only deserved, but adorned; his virtues are manifest in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye, if they had not been too bright to be concealed; and as to his fame, whosoever has any sense of merit, any reverence for piety, any passion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will assist in preserving it fair and spotless, that when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born January the 4th, 1671; was consecrated bishop of Bristol, 1718; translated to the archbishoprick of Armagh, 1723, and from thence to Heaven, September the 27th, 1742.

Q. Whose

Q. Whose curious bust is this?

A. It is placed there to perpetuate the memory of Richard Kane; and underneath on a beautiful pedestal, is recited the short sketch of his actions in life. That he was born at Down in Ireland, December the 20th, 1661. In 1689, he first commenced a military officer, at the memorable siege of Derry; after the reduction of Ireland, followed king William into Flanders, where he eminently distinguished himself, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the siege of Namure, where he was grievously wounded. In 1702, he bore a commission in the service of queen Anne, and assisted in the expedition to Canada, from whence again he returned into Flanders, and fought under the duke of Argyle, and afterwards under lord Carpenter. In 1712, he was made deputy governor of Minorca, through which island he caused a road to be made, which had been thought impracticable. In 1720, he was ordered by king George the 1st, to the defence of Gibraltar, where he sustained an eight months siege, against the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was vanished. For which gallant service he was afterwards rewarded by king George the 2nd, with the government of Minorca, where he died, December, the 19th, 1736, and buried in the castle of St. Philip.

Q. Whose is this monument so superbly ornamented with trophies and naval ensigns?

A. It is erected to the memory of that great man, lord Aubrey Beauclerk, and in an elliptical space, on a fine pyramid of marble, is a grand bust of that gallant officer, with this inscription; the lord Aubrey Beauclerk, was the youngest son of Charles duke of St. Albans, by Diana daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740, he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthage, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his majesty's ship the Prince Frederick, which with 3 others, was ordered to cannonade the castle of Boccachica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed, not only to the fire from the castle, but to that of Fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that

that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were shot off, but such was his greatness of soul, that he would not let his wounds be dressed, till he had communicated his orders to his lieutenant, which were, to fight his ship to the last extremity. Soon after this he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and a Christian. Thus was he taken off, in the 31st year of his age, an illustrious commander, of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour and benevolence. He married the widow of colonel Francis Alexander, a daughter of Sir Henry Newton's, envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence, and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court of admiralty.

Q. What are those words of his epitaph, that are wrote over the inscription?

A. They run in verse, as follows.

Whilst Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble shall compel the brave to weep;
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous, Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
And ripe his worth, as immature his fate;
Each tender grace that joy and love inspires,
Living he mingled with his martial fires;
Dying he bid Britannia's thunder roar;
And Spain still felt him, when he breath'd no more.

Q. What beautiful monument is that with the representation of a ship in distress?

A. It is erected here in memory of that great commander, Sir John Balchen. There is finely represented in relievo, a large ship sinking in a storm, and above, stands a beautiful bust in white marble, of this great man, the whole is most superbly ornamented with the finest decorations.

corations, arms and trophies, with emblematical anchors, and cables, and the inscription runs in the manner following. To the memory of Sir George Balchen knight, admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet. In 1744, being sent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruise on the enemy, was on his return home, in his majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the Channel by a violent storm, from which sad circumstance of his death we may learn, that neither the greatest skill, judgment or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the passages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful services he had passed, when being just retired to the government of Greenwich hospital, to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time, called out by his king and country; whose interest he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their service ended only in his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family, became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it, yet amidst their grief had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and royal master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander; and as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem borne by his widow, to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born the 2nd of February, 1669, married Susanna daughter of colonel Apreece of Washingly, in the county of Huntingdon. Died October the 7th, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time, for being sent to the West Indies in 1745, commander of his majesty's ship the Pembroke, he died in Barbados, in December the same year, aged 28 years; having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtue and bravery, of his good, but unfortunate father.

Q. How

Q. How many souls perished with the admiral?

A. There were on board the *Victory* when she sunk, about 1100 men, above 100 of whom were gentlemen, that went out volunteers, and they all perished, in what they call the *Race of Alderney*, as is allowed to be the most probable conjecture, some of her wreck being found floating thereabouts.

Q. What is remarkable of general Gueſt's monument?

A. That it is made of the most beautiful Egyptian porphyry in the whole abbey, finely enriched, and has his bust grandly executed in white marble, finished almost beyond conception, and on its base is inscribed these few lines; Sacred to those virtues that adorn a Christian and a soldier; this marble perpetuates the memory of lieutenant general Joshua Gueſt; who closed a service of 60 years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh castle against the rebels, 1745.

Q. Whose superb monument is that so boldly decorated with naval trophies?

A. It was placed here to perpetuate the memory of Sir Charles Wager, and is sumptuously ornamented with grand embellishments; the chief object is that of Fame, displaying a portrait of this great man, and on the base in relievo, is finely described the taking of the Spanish galleons in 1708, with the following words inscribed.

To the memory of Sir Charles Wager, knight, admiral of the *White*, first commissioner of the admiralty, and privy counsellor; a man of great natural talents, who bore the highest commands, and passed through the greatest employments with credit to himself and honour to his country. He was in private life, humane, temperate, just and bountiful. In public station, valiant, prudent, wise and honest, easy of access to all; plain and unaffected in his manners, steady and resolute in his conduct; so remarkably happy in his presence of mind, that no danger ever discomposed him; esteemed and favoured by his king; beloved and honoured by his country. He died May the 24th, 1743, aged 77 years.

Q. To whom does this lofty monument belong?

A. To the family of the dukes of Newcastle, but this most lofty monument was erected to the memory of John Hollis duke of Newcastle.

Q. In what does its chief excellence and beauty consist?

A. In the grand design, which is most nobly planned, the principal object of this most magnificent piece of sculpture, reclines upon a sepulchre of marble of a sable hue, and strongly represents the person for whom it was erected, holding in one hand a general's staff, and in the other a coronet. Beneath, on each side the base, stand Sincerity and Wisdom. On the sloping parts of the pediment are two cherubs, one having an hourglass, emblem of this life, the other points upwards, to specify eternity, the whole embellished with figures of angels, and contains the following inscription. John Hollis duke of Newcastle, marquis and earl of Clare, baron Houghton of Houghton, and knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, whose body is here deposited under the same roof with many of his noble ancestors and relations, of the families of Vere, Cavendish and Hollis, whose eminent virtues he inherited, and was particularly distinguished for his courage, love to his country, and constancy in friendship, which qualities he exerted with great zeal and readiness, whenever the cause of religion, his country, or friends required him. In the reign of queen Anne, he filled, with great capacity and honour, the several employments of lord keeper of the privy seal, and privy councillor, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Middlesex and Nottingham, and of the county and town of Nottingham, and of the east and north ridings of the county of York; lord chief justice in eyre north of Trent, and governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull: to all which titles and honours, his personal merit gave a lustre, that needed not the addition of the great wealth he possessed. He was born January the 9th, 1661-2, and died July the 15th, 1711. He married the lady Margaret, third daughter and heiress to Henry Cavendish duke of Newcastle, by whom he left issue one only

only child, the lady Henrietta Cavendish Hollis Harley, who caused this memorial of him to be erected in 1723.

Q. What other Monument is this erected here for the families of the dukes of Newcastle?

A. This stately piece of sculpture is placed here to perpetuate the memory of William Cavendish duke of Newcastle; who is here represented lying under a grand canopy of state with his dutchess, being his second wife, by whom he had no issue, her name was Margaret Lucas, sister to lord Lucas of Colchester, a noble family, for (as the words inscribed set forth) all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters were virtuous. This dutchess was a wise, witty, and a learned lady, which her many books do well testify; she was a most virtuous, and a loving and careful wife, and was with her lord all the time of his banishment and miseries, and when he came home never parted from him in his solitary retirements. By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of and heiress to William Bassett of Staffordshire, esq. he had two sons and three daughters; Charles, who died without issue, and Henry, heir to his honours, Jane married to Charles Cheney of Chesham, in Buckinghamshire; Elizabeth was married to John earl of Bridgewater, and Frances to Oliver earl of Bolingbroke. He died in December the 27th, 1676, in the 84th year of his age.

Q. Whose monument is this with the figure of Hercules so finely expressed?

A. It is a most magnificent structure, erected to perpetuate the glorious memory of Sir Peter Warren, near the back part of the monument is displayed a large flag of a man of war; in the front is a most grand figure of Hercules, holding Sir Peter's bust, and fixing it on its pedestal, on the left is Victory, with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on the bust with a gloomy, melancholy admiration. Behind, a cornucopia pouring out plenty, and hard by is a cannon, an anchor, and other emblematical embellishments, and these words inscribed as follow.

Sacred to the memory
 Of Sir Peter Warren,
 Knight of the Bath,
 Vice admiral of the Red squadron
 Of the British fleet
 And member of parliament
 For the city and liberty of Westminster.

And underneath the above; is as follows.

He derived his descent from an ancient family of Ireland,
 His fame and honours from his virtues and abilities,

How eminently these were display'd,

With what vigilance and spirit they were exerted,
 In the various services wherein he had the honour to command
 And the happiness to conquer,

Will be more properly recorded in the annals of
 Great Britain.

On this tablet, affection with truth may say,

That deservedly esteemed in private life,

And universally renowned for his public conduct;

The judicious and gallant officer,

Possessed all the amiable qualities of the friend,

The gentleman and the Christian.

But the Almighty,

Whom alone he fear'd,

And whose gracious protection he had often experienc'd,

Was pleas'd to remove him from a life of honour

To an eternity of happiness.

On the 29th day of July, 1752, in the 49th year of his age.

And on the lowest part of the base are these words.

Susanna, his afflicted wife, caused this monument to
 be erected.

Q. Whose figure is this reclining upon his tombstone?

A. It is that great physician's Hugh Chamberlain, M.
 D. and F. R. S. He is here represented leaning upon
 one arm, with his cap in his hand, and his head bare.
 In the other hand he has a book, to shew his constant ap-
 plication to reading. Physic and Old Age are there de-
 pictured.

pictured emblematically, and over him is Fame with her trumpet and an encircling wreath. On the summit, are represented mourning cherubims. His inscription, wrote in Latin, denotes that he was tenderly affected towards the sick, greatly skilled in physick, and remarkable for his uncommon and extensive knowledge in midwifery, which he brought to greater perfection, than had been hitherto discovered. He died on the 17th of June, 1728, aged 64 years.

Q. Whose short epitaph is this, upon the monument next to us?

A. It was inscribed here, to perpetuate the memory of that great master of musick, Henry Purcell, and runs thus. Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be exceeded. He died November the 2^d, 1695, in the 37th year of his age.

Q. Who is this represented in full proportion?

A. It is the figure of Almericue de Courcy, baron of Kinsale in Ireland, seemingly reposing under this decorated canopy. He lineally derived his pedigree from that much famed John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, who in king John's reign, acquired that uncommon privilege to himself and his successors, of putting on his hat and remaining covered in the presence of the monarchs of Great Britain. He died February the 9th, 1719, aged 57 years.

Q. Whose grand monument is this near the entrance into the choir?

A. It was erected to perpetuate the fame of that great man Sir Isaac Newton, who is here represented, reclining his right arm on four large folio volumes, entitled, Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prin. Math. and pointing to a scroll held between two cherubims. Above is a globe, whereon is shewn the course that the comet proceeded in 1680, together with the planets and constellations. The figure of Astronomy with a closed book, in a grave, pensive mood, sits upon the sphere. And beneath it is depicted, in a basso relievo, the different employments that engrossed his time, viz. his fixing the

principles of light and colours, the truth of gravitation, and bringing the standard for coinage to a settled rule, and other devices expressive of his great genius. His inscription, in Latin, specifies, that, by a spirit almost divine, he solved the motion and true appearance of the planetary system, on principles of his own; he pointed out the course of comets, the ebbing and flowing of the tides; discovered that the properties of colours arose from the dissimilarity of the rays of light, which was not known before, that he was a faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the holy scriptures; that, he, supported by his philosophical system, the dignity of the deity, by the exemplary purity of his life, he maintained the simplicity of the gospel. He was born December the 25th, 1642, and died in 1726.

Q. What pompous structure is that on the right hand of the entrance into the choir?

A. It was placed there to the memory of earl Stanhope, whom you see reclining in a reposing attitude; in one hand a scroll, and in the other a general's battoon; near him a Cupid leans upon a shield. Above sits Pallas with a javelin in her right, and in the left hand, a parchment scroll. On the pedestal, and on each side the pillars are two medallions properly placed; and underneath there is an inscription in Latin, which being translated, shews the distinguished accomplishments of this great earl, as a senator, a statesman, and a soldier; also particularly specifying, that in 1707, he brought about an honourable peace with Spain, and in the latter end of that year, he was sent as ambassador to Charles the 3d. In 1708 he took Minorca. In 1715, being a member of the secret committee, he impeached the duke of Ormond. In 1717, he was placed at the head of the treasury, and was made chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1718, he obtained his peerage. He died in 1721, in the 47th year of his age.

Q. To whom does this inscription in white letters belong?

A. To Thomas Thynne, esq. who is here represented in a recumbent attitude, and his boy weeping, near him; beneath

beneath, on a piece of black marble, are the following words. Thomas Thynne of Longleate in Com. Wilts, esq. who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682. And upon the pedestal in basso relievo, the history of this execrable affair is finely executed.

Q Relate the circumstances attending this barbarous murder?

A. It was first brought about by count Koningsmark, who hired three villains to perpetrate the act; and who undertook to shoot him as he passed along in his own coach, which they accordingly executed, on the day above mentioned, as to the true cause for this rash act, we can only have conjectures; it being so variously represented?

Q Whom does this figure, holding a pen in its hand, represent?

A. That learned and most skilful grammarian, Dr. Busby, who is here represented in a gown, holding a pen in his right, and an open book in his left hand. Upon the pedestal there seems to be variety of books, and above them the arms of his family. The inscription insinuates, that whatsoever fame the school of Westminster is proud of, and whatever may accrue from thence in future times, are in some measure owing to the wise and learned instructions and institutions of Dr. Busby. He was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, September the 22nd, 1606, and was made prebendary of Westminster, after being elected master of that school. He died April the 5th, 1695.

Q Whose monument is this adjoining?

A. It was put up here in memory of that most eminent divine Dr. Robert South, who is described here, lying at length in his clerical habit, with his arm leaning upon a cushion, and one hand upon a death's head; in the other he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, and above him is a group of cherubs; the whole is not allowed to be a masterly performance; its inscription is in Latin, and intimates, that this great divine was a scholar of Dr. Busby's, and a fellow of Christ church Oxon; that he was made prebendary as well of Westminster as

Christ church, and rector of Islip, where he repaired the glebe house, and founded and endowed a school for the education of poor children. He died the 8th of July, 1718, aged 82 years.

Q. Where is Mr. Handel's monument erected?

A. Near the place they call the Poet's Corner; where he is represented pointing to the back of the monument, where David is playing on the harp. In Mr. Handel's right hand is a pen, writing part of the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c." and has the following inscription. George Frederick Handel, born February the 23d, 1684, died April the 14th, 1759.

Q. Whose monument is that situated between Rowe's and Shakespear's?

A. That was erected to the memory of James Thomson, author of the Seasons, and other poetical works. It is executed by Mr. Spang, statuary, after a design of Mr. Adam: architect to his majesty. There is a figure of Mr. Thomson, sitting, leaning his left arm upon a pedestal, and holds a book, with the cap of Liberty in his right hand. Upon the pedestal is carved a basso relievo of the Seasons, to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown as the reward of his genius; at the feet of the figure is a tragic mask, and ancient harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal, and in a pannel is the following inscription.

James Thomson, *Ætatis* 48. obiit 27, August 1748.

Tutor'd by thee, sweet poetry exalts
Her voice to ages, and informs the page
With music, image, sentiment and thought,
— Never to die!

This monument was erected in 1762.

Q. Whose monument is that, with the beautiful figure of a woman on the top of it?

A. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of the late most magnanimous lord Howe. On the top is a trophy.

phy of arms in fine white marble, and on a flat pyramid of black marble, highly finished, are his lordship's arms, coronet and crest. In white marble on the top of the monument, sits a most beautiful figure of a woman in a melancholy posture, grandly executed, representing the province of Massachusetts Bay, and the following inscription underneath.

The province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date the 1st of February, 1759, caused this monument to be erected, to the memory of George Augustus, lord viscount Howe, brigadier-general of his majesty's forces in America, who was slain July the 6th, 1758, on his march to Ticonderoga, in the 34th year of his age, in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command. He lived respected and beloved; the publick regretted his loss; to his family it is irreparable.

Q. To whose memory is this monument erected with this long inscription?

A. To perpetuate the memory of the honourable Roger Townshend, esq. 5th son of the right honourable the lord viscount Townshend, who lost his life in 1759, in North America. The back of the monument is a flat pyramid of variegated marble, about the middle of which is a beautiful piece of basso relievo, finely executed, representing the death of this gallant commander. This piece, which is of white marble highly polished, is supported by two Americans in the dress of their country, the one armed with a tomahawk, and the other with a fusil: between those statues, and underneath the basso relievo, is the following inscription.

This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the lady viscountess Townshend, to the memory of her 5th son, the honourable lieutenant colonel Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon ball, on the 25th of July 1759, in the 28th year of his age. As he was reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderoga in North America.

From the parent, the brother and the friend,
 His sociable and amiable manners,
 His enterprising bravery,
 And the integrity of his heart,
 May claim the tribute of affliction:
 Yet stranger weep not;
 For tho' premature his death,
 His life was glorious,
 Enrolling him with the names of those immortal statesmen
 and commanders,
 Whose wisdom and intrepidity,
 In the course of this comprehensive and successful war,
 Have extended the commerce,
 Enlarged the dominion,
 And upheld the majesty of these kingdoms,
 Beyond the idea of any former age.

Q. To whose memory is that monument over the north side of the Abbey?

A. To the memory of Charles Watson, vice admiral of the white, commander in chief of his majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, he died at Calcutta, the 16th day of August, 1756, in the 44th year of his age.

Q. Who erected this monument?

A. The East India company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained, by his valour and prudent conduct.

Q. How is the admiral here represented?

A. He stands upon a pedestal in full proportion, with an olive branch in his right hand, looking towards a beautiful woman in a kneeling posture, returning thanks for her safe deliverance from imprisonment in the Black Hole, with the following words inscribed, Calcutta freed, January the 11th, 1757.

Q. What is represented on the other side the admiral?

A. The figure of an Indian prisoner sitting, chained to a pillar, looking with an angry, sullen countenance, and over him is wrote, Chande Nagor, taken March the 23d, 1757, and under him is, Shereah, taken February the 13th,

13th, 1756. The whole being finished in a very masterly manner.

Q. Whose monument is this with black Gothic columns?

A. It was erected to the memory of the late worthy Dr. Joseph Wilcox, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster; and is decorated on each side of the base, with figures of Piety and Hope, and above the basso relievo, is a view of the abbey; on a scroll held forth by two Cherubims, is a Latin inscription, setting forth his various ecclesiastical employments, during the reigns of king George the 1st and 2nd; on one side is the mitre, and above it, is his coat of arms; and in order to cast a greater lustre on the whole monument, the Gothic pillars of the Abbey are coloured black. The monument is composed of fine alabaster and marble.

Q. To whose memory is this long inscription dedicated?

A. To the memory of admiral Vernon as the following inscription sets forth.

As a memorial of his own gratitude
And of the virtue of his benefactors,
This monument was erected, by his nephew,
Francis lord Orwell, in the year
1763.

Sacred to the memory
of
Edward Vernon,
Admiral of the White Squadron
Of the British fleet:

He was the second son of James Vernon,
Who was secretary of state to king William
the Third.

And whose abilities and integrity
were equally conspicuous.

In his youth he served under the admirals
Shovel and Rooke:

By their example he learned to conquer;
By his own merit he rose to command.

A NEW HISTORY

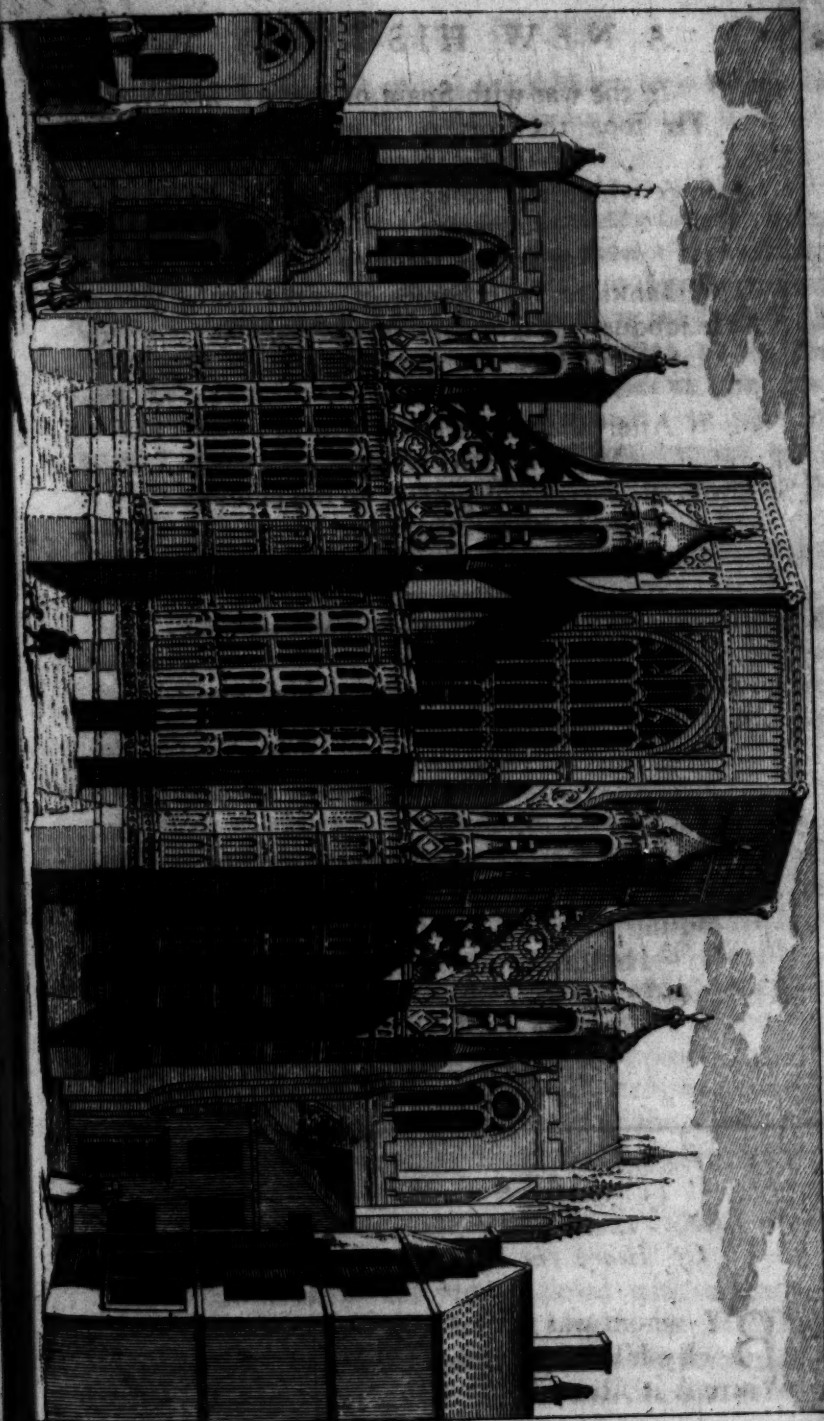
In the war with Spain of 1739,
 He took the fort of Porto Bello
 With six ships;
 A force which was thought unequal to the
 Attempt:
 For this he received
 The thanks of both houses of parliament.
 He subdued Chagre, and at Carthagena,
 Conquer'd as far as naval force
 Could carry victory.
 After these services he retir'd,
 Without place or title,
 From the exercise of public, to the enjoy-
 ment of private virtue.
 The testimony of a good conscience
 was his reward,
 The love and esteem of all good men,
 his glory.
 In battle; tho' calm, he was active, and
 tho' intrepid, prudent;
 Successful, yet not ostentatious,
 Ascribing the glory
 to God.
 In the senate he was disinterested, vigilant,
 and steady.
 On the 30th day of October, 1757,
 He died as he had lived,
 The friend of man, the lover of his country,
 The father of the poor,
 Aged 73.

CHAP. VI:

Of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

- Q. **B**Y whom was this chapel founded?
 A. By Henry the 7th, in the year 1502.
 Q. Where is it situated?

A. To.



As Toward the end of the report to which the

Q. Did you see the defendant's name on the envelope?

It is important to be aware of the fact that the

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

...the ...

and throughout the year, the weather is very pleasant, and the people are very friendly and hospitable.

to be allowed to be
released; the whole is a work of art.

1900

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the

the State of New York

1940

A. The State of New York

1911

20 11

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1990

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

1000

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1890

A. Towards the east end of the Abbey, to which it is compactly joined, that it appears to be but one and the same structure.

Q. Describe the architecture of it?

A. It is supported by 15 buttresses in the Gothic style, beautifully decorated, and projecting from the building in various angles, and enlightened by a double row of lights, that afford a solemn gloom, and at the same time pleases the beholder. These buttresses reach up to the roof, and strengthen it. There are niches in the buttresses, which in ancient times contained a number of statues; the whole is a work of admiration, but it is more to be esteemed for its workmanship than for its contrivance.

Q. What is the first thing upon entering, that strikes your sight?

A. The lofty ceiling, which is wrought in a most admirable manner, with an astonishing variety of figures; the stalls have Gothic canopies, beautifully decorated with fine carvings, and the pavement is of black and white marble.

Q. What is next presented to your view?

A. The brass chapel and tomb of the founder, and round it are the chapels of the dukes of Richmond and Buckingham. The walls both of the nave and the side isles are ornamented with the most curious imagery, saints, martyrs, and confessors, the one of the isles is flat, and supported on arches turning upon 12 Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with wreaths of flowers and other figures.

Q. What was this chapel originally designed for?

A. As a sepulchre solely for the use of the blood royal, and those of high quality, whose descent may be traced from some of our kings.

Q. Which is the most magnificent tomb in this chapel?

A. That of Henry the 7th, enclosed with a screen of fine cast brass, near 20 feet in length, 10 in breadth, and 11 in height, finely decorated with the statues of St. James, St. George, St. Edward, and St. Bartholomew,
and

and with other ornaments alluding to his royal family ; and at the ends, a crown is represented in a bush, alluding to Richard the Third's crown that was found in a hawthorn near Bosworth field, where the memorable battle was fought in which he lost his life.

Q. What are the representations within the rails ?

A. The effiges of the royal pair, habited in their robes of state, on a tomb of dark coloured marble ; the head part is supported by a dragon, being Cadwallader's device, and from whom this king derived his pedigree, and the lower part is supported by an angel.

Q. Whose tomb was that placed at the head of king Henry's ?

A. His grandson, Edward the 6th, who died young, after a reign of near 7 years. It was finely decorated with sculpture, representing the passion and resurrection of our blessed Lord ; there were two angels represented as kneeling at the top, and the whole very magnificent, but it has been totally demolished, as favouring too much of popery.

Q. Whose tomb is that in a small chapel adjoining ?

A. It belonged to Lewes Stuart, duke of Richmond, and his wife, whose effigies in brass, are represented at length on a marble table, beneath a curious canopy supported at each end by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence ; and on the summit is Fame taking her flight.

Q. To whom does that tomb on the north side belong ?

A. To George Villars duke of Buckingham, that was stabbed by Felton ; this monument is adorned, with various figures in brass, the most striking are Neptune with his trident reversed in a mournful attitude, and Mars ; these figures seem to support the effigies of this great man ; he married Catherine daughter to the earl of Rutland, who placed this monument here, and lies by his side. The inscription, which is in Latin, relates to his unhappy exit, and describes his great and noble qualities.

Q. Whom does this statue in a Roman habit, represent ?

A. It

A. It was erected on this grand monument, in memory of John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, and is placed here on an altar of fine marble, with his dutchess weeping at his feet; the whole is finely decorated with the trophies of war, and on the top the figure of Time holding the medallions and portraits of his grace's children. This monument, with its grand and proper decorations, is mostly admired as a very masterly piece of workmanship and design, over his own figure, are six lines in Latin, to this effect.

I lived doubtful, not dissolute.

I die unresolv'd, not unresign'd.

Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.

I confide in an all-powerful and all-good God.

Thou great King of Kings, have mercy upon me.

For my king often, for my country always.

His grace died in the 57th year of his age, February the 24th, 1720, leaving the publication of his works to the care of Mr. Pope. He had three wives, the 1st, Ursula, countess of Coventry, the 2nd, Catherine, countess of Gainsborough, the 3d, Catherine, countess of Anglesea.

Q. Whose monument is this, with the two Griffins as supporters?

A. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of Charles Montague, marquis of Halifax. He was 1st commissioner of the treasury in king Charles the 1st's reign, and was remarkable for restoring the coinage to its proper value.

Q. To whose memory was this monument raised at the end of the north isle?

A. It was erected by order of king Charles the 2nd, to the memory of the unfortunate Edward the 5th, and his brother, Richard duke of York, and has the following inscription from the Latin. Here are deposited the remains of Edward the 5th, king of England, and Richard duke of York, who being closely imprisoned in the Tower, and there smothered with pillows, were privately and meanly buried, by the command of their perfidious uncle, Richard the Usurper. Their bones long wished for,

for, and sought after, after lying buried 201 years in the rubbish under the stairs, which lately led to the White Tower chapel, were on the 17th of July 1674, by the strongest probability, discovered, having lain deep in that place. Charles the 2nd, pitying their unhappy fate, ordered these unfortunate princes to be deposited among the reliques of their predecessors, in the year 1678, and 20th of his reign.

Q. What lofty monument is this, containing this long inscription?

A. It was erected by king James the 1st, to the memory of queen Elizabeth, and the inscription runs to this effect. That she was the mother of her country, and the great patroness of religion and learning, was skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of body and mind, endowed with princely virtues unparrelleled by her sex; that during her being upon the throne, religion was refined to its original purity; peace was re-established, the coinage restored to its just value, domestic insurrections quelled, France delivered from intestine troubles, the Netherlands supported, the Spanish armada defeated, Ireland, almost ruined by the secret contrivances of Spain, restored, the revenues of both universities greatly increased, and all England enriched. That she was a most prudent governess, 45 years a most virtuous and victorious queen, seriously religious, and happy in all her affairs of state, and that after a resigned death, in the 70th year of her age, she bequeathed her mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established upon a new footing, till by the voice of God, she was called to immortality; she died March the 24th, 1602.

Q. Was Mary queen of Scots interred in this church?

A. She was first interred in the cathedral church of Peterborough, by the order of queen Elizabeth, soon after her being beheaded on a scaffold in Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, on the 8th day of February, 1587, for conspiring the death of queen Elizabeth; but upon her son, king James the 1st's accession to the throne, he ordered her remains to be removed to this place, where

where this pompous monument in the south isle, is erected to her memory.

Q. What monument is this adjoining, enclosed with iron rails?

A. On this tomb lies the effigies of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots, by the earl of Angus. Her son, lord Darnly, father to king James the 1st, is also represented in front kneeling upon the tomb, with the crown suspended over his head, with several of her other children round the tomb. This royal princess, though she never wore the crown, had, as the inscription denotes, king Edward the 4th, to her great-grandfather, Henry the 7th, to her grandfather, Henry the 8th, to her uncle, Edward the 6th, to her cousin, James the 5th of Scotland, to her brother, Henry the 1st of Scotland, to her son, James the 6th, to her brother: she had to her great-grandmother, and grandmother, two queens, to her mother, a queen, to her aunt, Mary, the French queen, to her cousin Germans, Mary and Elizabeth, queens of England, and to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary queen of Scots. This princely person died, March the 10th, 1577.

Q. What Royal vaults are these at the east end of this isle?

A. The remains of king Charles the 2nd, king William the 3d, queen Mary of England, queen Anne, and prince George of Denmark, are all deposited here.

Q. What wax-work effigies are these in the presses above?

A. They represent all the above-mentioned royal personages, (except prince George) and are dressed in their coronation robes.

Q. Whom does that effigy represent at the corner of the east window?

A. Lady Mary, dutchess of Richmond, daughter to James, duke of Richmond and Lennox, dressed in the same coronation robes that she wore at that solemnity for queen Anne.

Q. What other effigies do they shew?

A. They

A. They shew in a wainscot press, that of general Monk, who was the great instrument of king Charles the 2nd's restoration to the crown of his ancestors. He is represented in armour, and with a ducal cap, which the keepers of the Abbey generally hold out to receive the bounty of those who come to see the antiquities of this church.

Q. What other royal remains are deposited in this chapel, besides what have been already recited?

A. Queen Caroline, who died the 20th of November, 1737, aged 55 years; Frederick, prince of Wales, who died the 20th of March, 1750-51, aged 44 years; princess Caroline, aunt to his present majesty; princess Elizabeth, sister to his present Majesty; and his late majesty king George the 2nd, who died on the 25th day of October, 1760, aged 77, and of his reign 34 years.

CHAP. VII.

Of the city of Westminster, its Bridge, Hall, &c.

Q. FROM whence had Westminster its name?

A. FROM the Abbey or Minster, situated to the westward of London, and which, according to some historians, was thus denominated to distinguish it from the ancient Abbey on Tower-hill, called Eastminster. In early years, this city was a little, mean, unwholesome place, having nothing worthy observation in it, but its minster or abbey, it was situated on a marshy morass, bounded on one side by the Thames, and on the others, by a long watry ditch, being a small arm of the river, which took its rise near the east end of the place, where Manchester buidlings now stand, run across King-street, and passing along, crossed Tuthil-street, and kept its course till it came to the south wall of the abbey garden, where a common sewer is built over it. This marshy ground, within this circle of the branches of the river,

river, was overgrown with thorns, and therefore had its name in antient times of Thorny Island; on this spot was the abbey or minster founded, and by degrees, a few houses and small buildings were erected for the convenience of the abbey, and in time increased into a small village, in ancient records called Westminster; and was for a great number of years a place quite separate from London.

Q. Of how many parishes does the city of Westminster consist at present?

A. Of two only, viz. St. Margaret's and St. John the Evangelist's, but the whole liberties of Westminster take in the following parishes, St. Martin's, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Paul's Covent-garden, St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary le Strand, St. George's Hanover Square, and the Savoy.

Q. Are each of these parishes of any great extent?

A. They are of such a great extent, if we compute the vast number of inhabitants in each parish, that there is not room for a sixth part of them in the parish churches, and they have therefore erected chapels of ease to accommodate the parishoners.

Q. Under whose government is the city and liberty of Westminster?

A. They are under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, as well in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs.

Q. How far does their power extend?

A. It extends as far as St. Martin's le grand, near Newgate street, tho' it does not include that whole space from Westminster.

Q. Who has chiefly the management of the civil part?

A. It is entrusted into the hands of laymen, but first is confirmed by the dean and chapter. The chief magistrate is high steward, who is generally chosen out of the nobility, and holds his place during life.

Q. Who are the other great officers?

A. The deputy steward, this officer supplies the place of a sheriff, and always holds the courts, and sits as chairman at the quarter-sessions. The high-bailiff, who

is

is appointed by the dean, with the consent of the high steward, has the management at the election of members of parliament for Westminster, he summons juries, and is next in office to the deputy steward, and has many beneficial perquisites belonging to the place.

Q. What other civil officers belong to Westminster?

A. There are 16 burgesses, and others, subordinate to them; these have each their proper ward under their inspection.

Q. Do any other persons take on them any part of the government of Westminster?

A. There is an high constable who is chosen by the general court, and he has the sole power over all the other constables.

Q. Has this government of Westminster, any resemblance to that of London?

A. It entirely differs from it, and has not even the power of making freemen, has no trading companies, and its representatives are elected by the householders.

Q. How many houses is Westminster said to contain?

A. About 15,500, which are disposed into grand squares, and handsome streets.

Q. When was the first attempt made to erect a bridge at Westminster?

A. In the year 1736, many of the nobility obtained an act to build a bridge from New Palace-yard, across the Thames, to the opposite side in Surry, but they were strenuously opposed in their endeavours, by the inhabitants of London and Southwark; at length all their vain efforts being baffled, preparations were immediately made to set about this great work under the influence of parliament.

Q. When was the first stone laid?

A. On the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the late Earl of Pembroke. This bridge is allowed to be one of the finest bridges in Europe, and is 1226 feet in length, and above 250 feet longer than London bridge. The space allowed for foot passengers, is near 7 feet broad on each side, and raised considerably above the common carriage passage, which is 29 feet wide, and sufficient for three coaches

W. A. H. B. T. O. K. Y.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C., regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

There are approximately 10,000,000 acres of land owned by the United States in the State of California. This land is divided into several categories, including National Forest Land, Public Domain Land, and Indian Reservation Land.

National Forest Land covers approximately 60,000,000 acres in the State of California. This land is managed by the United States Forest Service, which is part of the Department of Agriculture.

Public Domain Land covers approximately 10,000,000 acres in the State of California. This land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, which is part of the Department of the Interior.

Indian Reservation Land covers approximately 10,000,000 acres in the State of California. This land is managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is part of the Department of the Interior.

In addition to the land owned by the United States, there are also private lands in the State of California. These lands are owned by individuals, corporations, or other entities.

The total area of land in the State of California is approximately 160,000,000 acres. The land owned by the United States accounts for approximately 80% of the total area.

1. The first step in the process of the formation of the state is the creation of a common identity among the people. This is achieved through the establishment of a common language, culture, and religion. The second step is the creation of a common territory, which is achieved through the establishment of a common border and a common capital. The third step is the creation of a common government, which is achieved through the establishment of a common constitution and a common set of laws. The fourth step is the creation of a common economy, which is achieved through the establishment of a common currency and a common set of economic policies. The fifth step is the creation of a common defense, which is achieved through the establishment of a common army and a common set of defense policies. The sixth step is the creation of a common foreign policy, which is achieved through the establishment of a common set of diplomatic relations and a common set of international agreements. The seventh step is the creation of a common social policy, which is achieved through the establishment of a common set of social services and a common set of social policies. The eighth step is the creation of a common culture, which is achieved through the establishment of a common set of cultural institutions and a common set of cultural policies. The ninth step is the creation of a common religion, which is achieved through the establishment of a common set of religious institutions and a common set of religious policies. The tenth step is the creation of a common identity, which is achieved through the establishment of a common set of symbols and a common set of values.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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coaches a-breast. There is no fall of water here, as at London bridge; and it consists of 15 compleat arches, besides the two small arches in the abutments near the shore.

Q. Of what materials is it built?

A. Of solid blocks of Portland stone, that weigh, one with another, above two tons, except the small ones made use of as binders, the whole being fastened with iron cramps, firmly united with melted lead, and so hid from the sight, that even the water cannot penetrate to injure them.

Q. Did any unlucky mischance happen to any part of this bridge?

A. One of the piers sunk so considerably, when the whole was near finished, that it retarded the completion of it for a long time, but it has got such a thorough repair, as will secure it for many ages.

Q. In how many years was it compleatly finished?

A. In 11 years and three quarters, being about the middle of November, 1747.

Q. What was the total expence of erecting this grand structure?

A. It amounted to the sum of 390,000 l. chiefly raised by several lotteries.

Q. By whom was Westminster hall originally erected?

A. By William Rufus, who built it as an addition to his royal palace, and has been chiefly used for splendid feasts; and it is recorded that Henry the 3d, gave an entertainment to above 7000 persons in this hall?

Q. In what taste is this hall built?

A. In the Gothic taste, with a tower at each side the entrance, ornamented with carved work; the hall itself is the largest room in Europe that is not supported with pillars, it being 267 feet in length, and 75 broad, the workmanship of the roof is very fine, and is chiefly remarkable for its being so large, and having no pillars to support it.

Of the Bank, East-India house, South-Sea house, &c.

Q. WHERE is the Bank of England situated?

A. Near the west end of Threadneedle-street, and at the east end of St. Christopher's church. The front to the street is 82 feet, built on a rustic base, and the order is Ionic; when you pass through the 1st court, you come to the hall, which is a spacious room; here you see the company's arms, a Britannia, sitting with her shield and spear, and beneath her a Cornucopia pouring out fruits.

Q. Of what dimensions is the hall?

A. It is 80 feet in length, and 39 in breadth, has a fretwork cieling, and from the floor it is wainscoted seven feet high; the statue of king William the 3d, stands at the upper end in a nich, with the following inscription in Latin, to this effect in English;

For restoring power to the laws,
 Authority to the administration of justice,
 Honour to the legislative power,
 To all his subjects, their religion and liberties,
 And confirming these to future ages,
 By the succession of the illustrious house of Hanover
 To the throne of Britain,
 To the best of sovereigns, William the Third,
 Founder of the Bank,
 This company, from a thorough sense of gratitude,
 Has erected this statue,
 And dedicated it to his memory,
 In the year of our Lord, 1734.
 And the first year of this building.

Q. What offices are there in this bank?

A. Behind it there is the accomptant's office, a spacious building of 62 feet long and 29 broad, and underneath are large vaults with iron doors, where (for safety from fire)

fire and every other accident) they constantly keep their cash.

Q. When was the Bank established by act of parliament?

A. In the year 1693, under the title of the governor and company of the Bank of England, in consideration of a loan of 1, 200, 000, granted to the government, at 8 per. cent.

Q. Under whose direction is the company of the Bank.

A. Under a governor, deputy governor, and 24 directors, who are yearly elected, thirteen of whom, are sufficient to compose a court of directors, for managing the affairs of the company.

Q. What are the several denominations of the Bank stocks and annuities.

A. There are Bank stocks, reduced annuities, three per cent. 1726, consolidated annuities at three per cent. three per cent. 1757, three and one half per cent. 1756, and three and a half per cent 1758, the several interests, or dividends of which, are paid half yearly, or generally about 14 days after they become due.

Q. Where is the East-India house situated?

A. On the South side of Leaden-hall street, and was erected by the company, in the year 1726; it is built in the Doric order, the base of which is Rustic, this house is very spacious behind, and extends far backwards, having great rooms to accommodate the directors, and large offices for their clerks, a large hall for the reception of those, who come there upon business, upon court days, which are always upon Wednesdays; there are very commodious warehouses for their goods, besides several others that they have at the Royal Exchange, and other places.

Q. When was the East-India company first incorporated.

A. In queen Elizabeth's reign, in 1602, by a charter granted by her, the first subscription for carrying on this trade, amounted to near 800, 000, and soon after, by an additional subscription, it's stock made in the whole,

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1,600,000l.

1, 600, 000*l.* with which fund they established a trade, with Persia, India, and China, and in the year 1699, another East-India company commenced, and the old one was dissolved, this new establishment lent to the government, two millions of money, at eight per cent. and in three years after, the old company was revived, and united with the new, and became sharers in their capital, the India stock being the trading stock of the united companies, the proprietors instead of receiving regular interest for their money, receive dividends of the profits that accrue from the trade, which makes their India stock so greatly above par. The transfer days of the stock, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and the days for transferring their annuities, are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Q. What are the particulars with respect to the management of this company?

A. That whoever is proprietor of 500*l.* in India stock, has a vote in the general court, and 2000*l.* entitles the proprietor to be chosen director.

Q. How many directors are there?

A. There are 22, besides the chairman, and deputy chairman; and these may be chosen 4 years successively, the chairman having 200*l.* per year, and the directors 150*l.* each; from amongst the directors are chosen committees, for the different purposes of the company.

Q. What are the chief exports and imports of this company?

A. Bullion to a great value, lead, woollen cloths, &c. are their chief exports, their imports are china ware, cabinets, wrought and raw silks, chints, callicoes, pepper, spices, &c.

Q. Where is the South-sea house situated?

A. At the North West end of Threadneedle street, it is a modern brick building, with a plain large front, having over it's entrance, a handsome large window, in the Rustick style, and decorated, on the inside of the entrance is a spacious square court surrounded with a piazza of the Doric order.

Q. What was the first rise of the South-sea company?

A. It

A. It took its first rise in the reign of queen Anne when the seamen had tickets granted them instead of pay, which they were obliged to discount at a great loss; the debt due by the government, upon this account, made in the whole, (including some other affairs not sufficiently provided for by parliament) 9, 100, 000*l.* which these money discounters taking into their own hands, obtained an act of parliament, to incorporate themselves in the year 1710, and in a few years, their capital was enlarged to ten millions, for which they paid six per cent. interest.

Q. What particular transactions passed in the year 1720.

A. The company was allowed the entire right of trading to the South-seas, and the power was granted to them of encreasing their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts, by which means, and other artful measures, their capital was soon increased to the enormous sum of 34 millions; in this dreadful affair many persons of great fortune, became absolutely reduced to the lowest ebb, and other's that were in the secret, amassed vast wealth; but, however, many of the managers of this scheme were at last obliged to make ample restitution to the public.

Q. How is the business of this company transacted?

A. By a chief governor, sub-governor, deputy, and 21 directors, chosen yearly, the proprietors of 1000 stock have one vote, those that have 3000*l.* stock, have two votes, those that have 5000*l.* stock, have three votes, and those that are proprietors of 10, 000 stock, have four votes, but let their capital be ever so great, their number of votes cannot encrease beyond four.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the churches in London, Westminster, and Southwark,
most noted for their architecture.*

Q. WHERE is St. Stephen's Walbrook situated?
A. Behind the Mansion house of the lord mayor: the old church was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, and the present elegant structure was erected by Sir Christopher Wren; the outside of it is very plain, and not at all decorated, in the middle of the roof, there is a superb dome, but it is in a great measure concealed from the sight, by the mansion house standing almost directly before it.

Q. What are the principal beauties of this structure?

A. It's chief beauty consists in this dome on the inside, which is nicely proportioned to the size of the church, and divided into beautiful divisions decorated in a most ornamental manner, the roof is supported by grand pillars of the Corinthian order, it contains four isles, and the inside of the church is 74 feet in length, and 33 feet in breadth, 35 feet high, and if we measure to the top of the lanthorn, it is 59 feet. The windows are mostly circular, but it has at the East end three large arched ones, the whole is esteemed a masterly piece of architecture, not to be equalled for proportion and elegance; it has a most uncommon effect upon first entering it, as every part is wholly taken in at one view, and strikes the beholder with a pleasing admiration.

Q. In what situation is St. Margaret's Westminster erected?

A. It is built about 32 feet North of the abbey, for the use of the inhabitants of the houses in that neighbourhood, and dedicated to St. Margaret martyr of Antioch. In the year 1735, this church was rebuilt, at least it underwent a thorough repair and was elegantly beautified, at a parliamentary expence of near 4000l. being the

the church appropriated for the honourable members of the house of Commons.

Q. According to what order of architecture is it built?

A. In the Gothic order, but very plain, and tho' in an elegant taste, and very well enlightened by a great number of large windows, it has two galleries, neatly decorated with carved work. The steeple is built with a handsome tower, with neat turrets at each corner, and from the center is erected a flag staff for public occasions.

Q. When was this church last repaired?

A. In the year 1758, at which time they sunk a new vault under the church, and beautified the whole structure in a most elegant manner.

Q. In whose patronage is this church?

A. In that of the dean and chapter's, but was formerly in the abbot's and convent of Westminster.

Q. In what year was St. Paul's church at Covent garden erected?

A. In the year 1640, by Francis earl of Bedford, to accommodate his tenants about that place, and was at first only a chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the Fields.

Q. What is this church chiefly distinguished for?

A. For its plain, tho' noble simplicity, and it attracts the eye of all that come that way, from its peculiar singularity.

Q. Who was the architect of this structure?

A. The famous Inigo Jones, was the author of its original design.

Q. Was this parish made independent of St. Martin's, and at what time?

A. In the year 1646 it was made independent, and the patronage vested in the Bedford family, by the name of St. Paul's Covent garden.

Q. In what order of architecture is this church built?

A. The noble portico in the front, is of the Tuscan order, and finely executed, and far preferable to the decorated Gothic buildings, as they carry with them a grand
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air of simplicity; the roof of this church is flat, and of a vast extent, and yet is supported entirely by the walls, without any pillars; the altar has eight decorated columns of the Corinthian order, painted very curiously, to imitate the finest marble.

Q. Was this church destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666?

A. It was not, and therefore remains as it was originally built, by the famous Inigo Jones.

Q. What is remarkable of the church of St. George, Bloomsbury?

A. The steeple, which is a very uncommon structure; on the top stands a large statue of king George the first, on a round pedestal, supported by a great pyramid; at the corners, as supporters, are placed the Lion and Unicorn, which are enormous figures, and appear out of proportion.

Q. At whose expence was this church erected?

A. At the public cost, and was consecrated for divine worship, in the year 1731, this parish was composed of a division, made and taken off St. Giles's, and the poor of both parishes are maintained jointly.

Q. From whence does the rector's stipend arise?

A. From a sum of money given by parliament, as a fund, and 1500*l.* added to it by the parish of St. Giles.

Q. Where is the church of St. Giles's in the Fields situated?

A. On the south-side of St. Giles's street, and is thus denominated, chiefly to distinguish it from St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

Q. In what year was the old church taken down?

A. In the year 1730, when the parliament granted 8000*l.* for rebuilding a new one, which has been effected in a strong substantial manner; the church and steeple being of Portland stone, the roof supported by Ionic columns of the same, on great massy piers, and the whole vaulted underneath: the heighth of the steeple is 167 feet, and above the clock is a tower, on which the spire is erected, the whole has a decent simplicity and elegance in

its construction.

it; the whole expence of erecting this church, was about 11000 l. The donation is in the crown.

Q. Where is the church of St. Martin's in the Fields situated?

A. In St. Martin's lane, and received its name from a Saint of that name, that strenuously opposed the Arian sect, in defence of Christianity.

Q. When was this present structure first erected?

A. In the year 1722, and it was finished and consecrated in the year 1726; it was called St. Martin's in the Fields, to distinguish it from other churches of the name of St. Martin's, besides it's being originally built in a field, separate from other buildings.

Q. Who was the chief benefactor to this church?

A. King George the first, who gave 1600l. for an organ, and other purposes of the church. The whole expence of this fabric amounted to near 37000 l. mostly granted by parliament; the remaining part by the inhabitants and sale of pews.

Q. Describe the particulars of this building?

A. It is a most elegant fabric of stone work: in the front, which faces the West, are a numerous flight of steps, to a superb portico of Corinthian columns, on the top of which is a grand pediment, containing the arms of majesty in basso relievo: the roof is hid by a handsome balustrade, and the spire is very grand; the inside of the church is finely decorated, and adorned on the top with a beautiful fretwork. The east end is handsomely adorned with gilding, and above the altar is an exquisite fine painted window; had the front of this church a full opening to the Mews, it would have a most noble effect. This church is under the patronage of the See of London.

Q. Where is St. Mary le Bow church situated?

A. At the corner of Bow-lane, Cheapside, and took its name of Bow, from its being the original church in London, that was built upon arches or bows, which was the name for arches in those days.

Q. By whom was this present fabric erected?

A. By Sir Christopher Wren, in 1674. It has a handsome elegant steeple, and though it appears very open

and light, yet the parts bear such an equal proportion to each other, that its strength is very great: the tower is built in a square form, from the level of the ground; the entrance of which is chiefly ornamented, and upon the whole, it is thought by all strangers to be perfect masterpiece of fine workmanship. This church is one of the peculiars of his grace of Canterbury, to which rectory is united, the parishes of St. Pancrass, and Alhallows Honey-lane.

Q. From whence does St. Mary le Strand church take its name?

A. It takes the additional name of le Strand, from its situation in the Strand.

Q. When was this church built?

A. It was finished and consecrated in the beginning of the year 1723, being one of the 50 new churches; it has an air of grandeur, though not large, very strong, though not heavy; at the West entrance, there is a flight of semi-circular steps, which lead to a portico of the Ionic order, covered with a dome; the steeple is a strong though a light airy building, decorated with columns of the Corinthian order. The situation of this church would have had a fine effect, had they not erected a watch house facing the front of it, which spoils the vista from the Strand. The donation is in the patronage of the lord chancellor and bishop of Worcester alternately; it is worth annually about 250*l.* half of which is granted by parliament.

Q. Where is the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, situated?

A. A little to the South-west of London-Bridge, it is a church of such great antiquity, as the year 1107, and was then called St. Mary Overie, or over the river.

Q. In what style of building is this church erected?

A. In the Gothic, and has a great resemblance of a cathedral; its dimensions are, 262 feet long, the breadth 60, and the height 153. The tower is crowned with battlements, and has a pinnacle at each corner.

Q. Are there any remarkable monuments in this church?

A. The

A. The most noted, is an ancient one of the Austin family: the chief object is a rock, with these words inscribed, in Latin, *Petra erat XTS*, the rock was Christ. In a stream that flows down the rock, there slides a Serpent almost stripped of his old skin; at the bottom, there is a resemblance of standing corn, with these words annexed, *Si non moriatur, non reviviscit*; in English, If it should not die, it cannot revive again; and underneath, are these words in Latin, *Nos fovit, sevit, lavit, coget, renovabit*: He hath cherished, sown, washed, shall gather together, and will renew us into life again. There stands an angel on the top of the rock, with a sickle, and points to a sun, that shoots forth rays, and has this inscription on it, *Sol Justitiæ*, or, The sun of righteousness.

Q. What other emblematical figures are on the monument?

A. The sides contain shepherds crooks, rakes, flails, harrows, ploughs, and other implements of agriculture, hanging by a ribbon from a death's head, with this inscription, *Vos estis agricultura*, Ye are God's husbandry; and near these an husbandman, with wings, sits on each side, the one holding a fork, the other a rake, with these words beneath, *Messores congregabunt*, The reapers shall gather. The donation of this living, is in the gift of the parishioners, who appoint two chaplains, at 120 l. per annum each.

CHAP. X.

Of the chief Hospitals, and other public charities in London, Westminster and Southwark, and their respective suburbs.

Q. WHERE is St. George's hospital situated?

A. Near Hyde-Park corner, on the left hand, as you go to Knightsbridge.

Q. When was this hospital set on foot?

A. The latter end of the year 1733, by several gentlemen, who judged this house convenient for their purpose,

for its airy situation, and being contiguous to the town for which reason, they took a lease of it, and began subscription, which was so quickly augmented, that in about two months, they formed themselves into a regular society, and began to take in patients the beginning of the next year 1734.

Q. What particular patients are admitted?

A. The sick, and lame, and accidental casualties, are the chief objects of the benefit of this charity, where they are furnished with medicine, advice, washing, diet, lodging, and even cloaths, to the poorer sort,

Q. Upon what days do the physicians visit?

A. On Mondays and Fridays, and the surgeon attends every day, but they hold a general consultation on Friday, in every week; the governors assemble and compose a board every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, to receive and dismiss patients, and to do the other business of the hospital, and their general board of the governors meet five times in each year.

Q. What is the nature of their subscription?

A. Every person subscribing 5 l. a year, or paying a benefaction of 50 l. though he should not be an annual subscriber, is put up as a candidate for being a governor.

Q. What are the rules and regulations, of this most humane and noble charity?

A. First, no person can be admitted as a patient, except in cases of casualties, without first bringing a note, either from a governor or subscriber, which letter must particularize the place of abode, and full name of such patient, and of his or her being a proper object of this charity. Secondly, all recommendations are to be given in, on every Wednesday morning before nine o'clock. Thirdly, if any extern patients delay coming for the space of 14 days, on the day and time that they are ordered to attend, in this case, such out-patients, (except they have had leave from their physician) shall be discharged for their irregularity. Fourthly, no patient that has been dismissed for ill behaviour, shall be re-admitted, upon any recommendation whatsoever. Fifthly, no patient shall go out of the hospital, without having obtained leave in writing, and

and they are not to go into St. James's park, or Constitution-hill, upon any account; to prevent their disorders giving offence to the public. Sixthly, no governor, or person belonging to the house, must accept of any fee, reward, or present, from any person whatsoever, for any service done, or civility shewn, on account of any affair belonging to this hospital. Seventhly, no one that subscribes less than two guineas per year, can recommend more than two in-patients in the year. Eighthly, when there is not room for all the in patients, those only are received, whom the board thinks will best answer the intent of the charity, and the remainder are admitted as out patients, till they can be properly admitted into the hospital; but asthmatic and consumptive cases, are thought proper objects, chiefly as out-patients.

Q. How many patients have been discharged out of the hospital, since its foundation?

A. Since it's first receiving of patients in January 1733 to 1753, 60,310 patients, were discharged, in those 20 years, according to the published account.

Q. Where is St. Thomas's hospital situated?

A. On the East-side of the street, called the Borough, in Southwark, and is chiefly for the reception of the poor, sick and maimed; there was a very ancient hospital in this place, but the governors in the year 1698, opened a voluntary subscription for the public, who contributed largely to this extensive charity; and the building was begun upon a new plan, and erected by degrees, till it came to be entirely compleated.

Q. In what form is it erected?

A. It consists of three square areas, fronting the street; there is a handsome large pair of gates, on each side there is a statue representing one of the patients: these gates open into a square court, surrounded with benches, for the sick and weak to sit down; near one end, there is a nich, with the following inscription: This building on the south of the court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick, of London, Esq; a worthy governor, and liberal benefactor to this hospital.

anno 1708; and on the opposite side, is this inscription: This building on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, Esq; citizen and stationer of London, a worthy governor, and bountiful benefactor to this hospital, anno 1707. There is also a nich, containing a statue of Edward the 6th with a gilt sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left, and near this statue, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman, and near them a man with a wooden leg, and a man with his arm in a sling, and between these figures is the king's arms in relief, with this inscription underneath: king Edward the sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ, and Bridewell in London.

Q. Are there any other statues with inscriptions in these courts?

A. In the midst of one of them is a brass statue of king Edward the 6th, surrounded with iron rails, and placed upon a high stone pedestal, with the following inscription in large letters.

This statue

Of EDWARD the sixth,

A most excellent prince,

Of exemplary piety and wisdom

Above his years;

The glory and ornament of his age

And most munificent founder

of this Hospital,

Was erected at the expence

of Charles Joyce, esq.

In the year 1737.

In another place, is a stone statue of Robert Clayton, esq. dressed in his robes, as Lord Mayor, and has the following inscription.

To Sir Robert Clayton, knight, born in Northamptonshire, citizen, and Lord Mayor of London, president
of

of this hospital, and vice-president of the new work-house and a bountiful benefactor to it, a just magistrate, and brave defender of the liberty, and religion of his country; who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girls ward in Christ hospital, gave first towards the rebuilding of this hospital, 600 pounds, and left by his last will 2300 pounds, to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life time, by the governors, anno 1701; as a monument of their esteem of so much worth, and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified, anno dom. 1714.

Q. How much do the annual disbursements of this hospital amount to?

A. They have of late years amounted to above 7000 l. per year, and the house contains 20 wards, and 476 beds, which are always occupied; besides, they have a great number of extern patients.

Q. What officers belong to this foundation?

A. There is a president, a treasurer, one chaplain, four physicians, three surgeons, one apothecary, a clerk, a steward, a matron, besides nurses, porters, beadles, sisters, assistants, and many others employed.

Q. By whom, and in what year, was Guy's hospital founded?

A. By Thomas Guy, esq. citizen and bookseller of London, about the year 1721, who from a small beginning heaped up a great fortune, by his frugality and industry, and particularly by buying seamen's tickets, and his success in the South-sea stock, in the year 1720; as he was a bachelor, and had no very near relations, he disposed of his wealth to this charity, the most extensive that ever was known to be given by any one person.

Q. What was the total expence of building and furnishing this hospital?

A. About 19000 pounds, but the sum that he left to endow it, amounted in the whole (including the above sum) to 237,000 l.

Q. Where is this fabric situated?

A. Not far from the south end of London bridge, in Southwark, the great iron gates open into a court, in the middle

middle of which is a brazen statue of the founder, well executed by the ingenious Mr. Scheemakers. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription, in large letters.

Thomas Guy, sole founder of this hospital,
In his life time. A. D. M DCC XXI.

On the west side of the same pedestal is represented, in basso relievo, the parable of the good Samaritan; and on the south side are Mr Guy's arms, and on another side, our Saviour healing an impotent man.

Q. Did Mr. Guy contribute to any other remarkable charity?

A. He built and furnished three wards in St. Thomas's hospital, and gave to these wards, 100 pound per annum, and he left to Christ's hospital, a perpetual annuity of 400 pounds, and bequeathed 1000 pounds to wards discharging poor prisoners, within the city of London, Middlesex, and Surry.

Q. What officers belong to this hospital?

A. There are several, to whose places are annexed good salaries, to prevent their extorting money or presents from the patients, or other persons. First, the treasurer, who accepts of no stipend; his clerk, 40 pound a year; steward, 80 pounds; chaplain, 80 pounds; two physicians, 40 pounds each; surgeon, 30 pounds; apothecary, 70 l. porters, beadles, matron, each of whom have their proper respective salaries, twelve sisters, at 25 pound per annum; and six nurses, at 16 pounds each. Many thousands are relieved yearly by this most noble charity, within doors, and near 1500 out patients, yearly, are supplied with medicines, &c. gratis.

Q. Who founded the hospital of Bethlem, or Bedlam, for lunaticks?

A. King Henry the 8th, gave this house to the city of London, who converted it into an hospital for the cure of lunaticks, but this house given by the king, being found not sufficient to receive any great number of distracted persons, the city granted a piece of ground to the governors,

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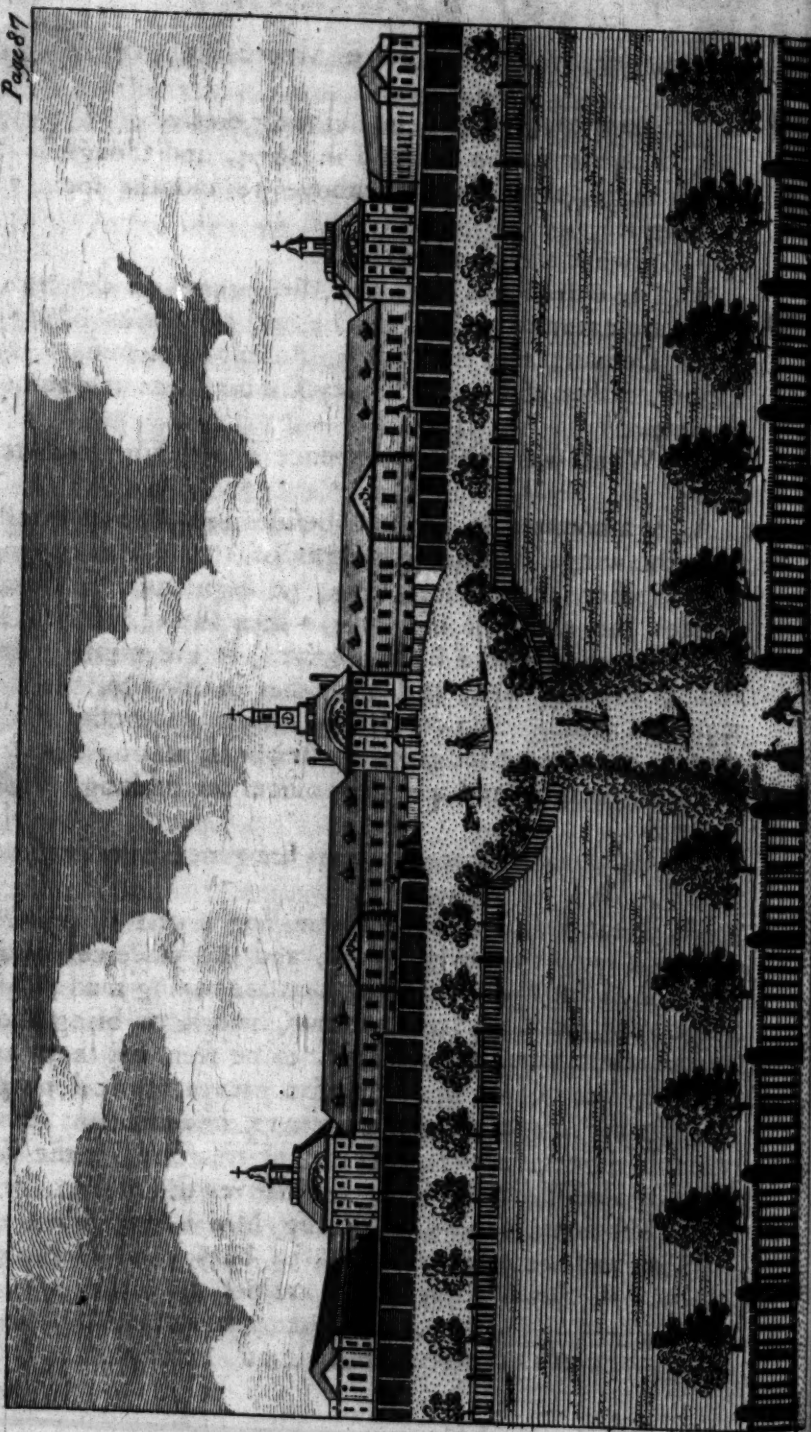
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vernors, on the South side of Moorfields, to erect this fabric.

Q. When was this present building erected?

A. The foundation was laid in 1674, and though it is so very large, there were not above 18 months spent in building it.

Q. In what taste is it erected?

A. The entrance is fine, and the figures on the pediments are natural and lively; the one represents Melancholy Despair, and the other, Raving Madness. Mr. Cibber, father of the late Colley Cibber, was the author of them.

Q. What was the full expence of erecting this fabric?

A. It amounted to 16000 l. besides the expence of adding the wings, within it consists of two galleries over one another, of 190 feet long, 12 high, and 15 broad, besides the depth of the cells, which are 12 feet. The galleries are separated by iron grates, in the middle; one end is for the men, and the other division for the women. There are also committee rooms, governors apartments, convenient lodgings for stewards, matrons, nurses, servants, porters, and necessary offices for bathing, washing, &c.

Q. How many lunatic patients are generally maintained here?

A. Near 200, each of whom has a cell to himself, which is locked up every night, and this place contains a bed, or fresh straw for those that are raving mad; their method of receiving these patients, is first to bring them to the committee on Saturdays, to be seen by them and the physician, and if the person proves to be a proper object, the clerk draws a warrant, of admission, which must be signed by the president, or treasurer, if the former be absent, the persons that deliver the patient, must give sufficient security, to bring him home, when dismissed, and in case of death, to bury him, to provide them with cloaths, but if they are not able, they are sufficiently provided for that way by the hospital; there are also medicines properly administered, in case of sickness.

Q. What

Q. What is their method of discharging the patients?

A. When they receive their cure, they are brought before the committee of governors and physicians, who examine them, and if they are found fit to be set free, the committee, or attending physician, gives a certificate of discharge, and the chief steward of the hospital takes care to send them safe to their relations or friends.

Q. Whence has Bridewell received its name?

A. From its situation near a well, called St. Bridgets, or St. Bridewell, on the west of Fleet Ditch, and was anciently a palace, and the residence of some of our kings, but at length, Edward the 6th, gave this place for the employment and correction of vagabonds and strumpets, and for finding them proper manual labours; after this it was chiefly taken up for granaries, and repositories for corn, coals, &c. and the poor were employed in grinding corn with handmills, and if they happened to be maimed or feeble in the hands, mills were contrived that they might work at them with their feet.

Q. Did this hospital meet with any accident to destroy it?

A. It was burned down in the great fire of London, in 1666, but was totally rebuilt two years after, in the condition that it stands in at present.

Q. In what form or manner is it built?

A. It contains two great areas, with buildings thereon, convenient, but somewhat irregular. It has a chapel with two galleries, and the floor paved with black and white marble; the great room where they hold their courts, is ornamented with handsome pillars, and has a gallery, with the names inscribed of the governors and other benefactors, in golden letters.

Q. How many youths are generally in this hospital at one time?

A. Near one hundred, who are apprenticed to weavers, glovers, &c. that lodge in the hospital; all these young men are under proper regulations, and assist at fires, with a particular engine belonging to Bridewell, in which exercise they are very alert.

Q. In what particular uniform are they clothed?

A. In

A. In blue doublets and white hats; the boys brought up here, have the privilege of being free of the city, and are allowed ten pounds to make a beginning in their respective trades; besides the above-mentioned, this house is partly used as a place of correction for vagrants, women of ill fame, incorrigible servants, &c. who are obliged to beat hemp, and to do other severe tasks.

Q. Who are the chief managers of this hospital?

A. There are above 200 governors; the lord mayor, for the time being, and the board of aldermen, are always governors; there are also stewards, beadles, matrons, porters, &c. that belong to this house.

Q. Where is St. Bartholomew's hospital situated?

A. On the south side of Smithfield, and is for the reception and cure of the poor, sick, and lame. Henry the 8th endowed this hospital, with the annual revenue of 500 marks, provided the city of London would add an equal annual sum, to which they readily consented; and from time to time it has received considerable sums from great numbers of generous benefactors, by which means, all people of any country; or persuasion, meet with relief besides the advice of physicians, they have nurses to attend them, and all proper nourishment administered: and when they are cured, they are then discharged, and sent home with proper necessaries for their journey, if distant from their homes.

Q. In what form of building is this hospital erected?

A. It is an elegant building, in the form of a quadrangle, with a large gate to each angle; it was rebuilt in 1729, by subscription. There is a staircase painted by Mr. Hogarth, in a masterly manner, representing the good Samaritan, and the Pool of Bethesda.

Q. When did the Magdalen charity in Goodman's-fields commence?

A. The establishment opened the 10th day of August, 1758, when eight unhappy objects were received, and since that time, they have received above 500, from time to time, several of whom were under 15 years of age, and objects of the most complicated distress, but by this charity, they have proved good servants to the families in which they

they have been placed, and as an encouragement to those that behave reputably, when they are dismissed, they generally give them from three to five guineas.

Q. What are the rules of the house for the employment of these women?

A. They are as follow, 1st, each person is employed in such work or business as is suitable to her abilities, and may have such part of the benefit arising from her labour, as the committee shall judge her deserving of, which sum may be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities happen for establishing them in the world. 2ndly, One of these women presides in each ward, and is answerable to the matron for the industry and good behaviour of the rest; and such as are capable of instructing others, shall be properly rewarded. 3dly, No part of their labour is sold in the house, but at some other place appointed by the committee. 4thly, The articles intended for their employment, are to make their own clothes, spinning, knitting, making bone lace, &c. all branches of millenary, making women and children's shoes, and all other works which may suit their abilities. 5thly, A speedy sale shall be made of the product of their labour, &c. that they may know how their property accumulates, as an additional spur to industry. 6thly, In their work, the utmost humanity is observed, that this may not be looked upon as a house of correction, but a happy retreat from their distressful circumstances.

Q. Who first instituted this charitable foundation?

A. A set of gentlemen distinguished for their humanity, joined in a private subscription, then numbers generously contributed, till it made an accumulated sum of above 3000 pounds.

Q. What was the next step taken by these gentlemen?

A. They appointed a general meeting of the subscribers, at which it was resolved upon, that the house in Prescott-street, Goodmans-fields, which was formerly the London Infirmary, should be taken for this use, which being

being accomplished, it was properly fitted up, and regulations made for the governors and officers of the house.

Q. What are the regulations?

A. The abstract of them runs thus; first, that a president, four vice presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of 21, be yearly chosen the last Wednesday in June. That the general courts shall consist at least of ten governors, the president, vice president, and treasurer, these courts to be held quarterly on the last Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The annual general court, on the last Wednesday in June. That a subscription of 20 guineas shall be a qualification for a governor for life, and an annual subscription of five guineas shall be a qualification for a governor for that year, and this annual subscription, when it shall amount to 25 guineas, shall be a qualification for a governor for life. That the chaplain is to read prayers morning and evening, to read and preach twice, every Lord's day, and to administer the sacrament monthly, to visit the sick, and instruct the erroneous, and to make it his business to find out what is necessary for the good conduct of this most charitable institution. That the matron is to direct the well governing of the house, in every affair, relative to the penitents. That the porter is not to receive any letters, or messages, &c. without the knowledge or consent of the matron. And lastly, that no officer or servants of the house, shall accept of any money, present, or gratuity, whatever, but only the wages paid by the house.

Q. What are the regulations to be observed by the penitents?

A. First, the method of their admission, must be by a petition to the committee, that every person be examined as to her health, that every person admitted as found proper, shall agree by a writing, to pay 10 pounds per year, for her board, &c. but if she continues here three whole years, she is free from this obligation; that each person is to lie in a separate bed; that they all wear the same dress of light grey. That for abusive language, they shall be confined for six hours, for the first offence, admonished by the chaplain for the second, and shall be confined

confined 12 hours for the third, and if then found incorrigible, they are dismissed, and never readmitted.

Q. Where is the Asylum situated?

A. Near Westminster bridge, on the Surry side, and was founded as a house of refuge for orphans, and other deserted girls; about the same time with the Magdalen house.

Q. What was the chief design of establishing this charity?

A. To preserve poor forsaken girls from the dangers and wretchedness to which they were constantly liable, as it frequently happens, that by the death of parents, several poor children are left destitute; this charity then protects them from becoming prostitutes, by taking them in whilst young and ignorant of the vices of the abandoned females of the town. It was these considerations therefore that animated a great number of well disposed gentlemen to carry into execution a plan of this useful and necessary charity; several meetings were held for this purpose, in which, rules and regulations were established for the good management of this charity, which accordingly commenced on the 10th day of May, 1758, and having taken the house that was the Hercules tavern, they received children in two months from their first meeting.

Q. What is the nature of the rules then established?

A. First, that the qualification of a guardian for life, is a donation of thirty guineas at one payment. That an annual guardian shall subscribe three guineas per year. That ladies subscribing, shall be considered as proper guardians, and have a right of voting by their proxies, who must always be guardians, or may by letter signify for whom they vote, and such ladies also have liberty to visit the house, and inspect its management of the children. That there shall always be an annual general meeting of the guardians, on the 2nd Wednesday in March, and a general quarterly meeting on the second Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October. That a committee shall be appointed, to consist of 30 guardians, who shall meet at 12 o'clock, every Wednesday, at the house. That there shall be a physician, two surgeons,
a chap-

a chaplain, and an apothecary, as officers of the house. That there shall be a secretary, to keep the accounts of the house, and to do all other business relative thereto. That a matron be appointed to superintend, and take care of the provisions, &c. keep an account of the daily expences; to see that the girls be properly employed, that the teachers use the children with tenderness, and that they all apply themselves with industry. That the girls to be admitted be orphans of poor parents; that they are between eight and 12 years of age, and that no infirm or sickly children be admitted, being unable to do the work appointed for them. That each girl applying for admittance, bring a certificate of her proper age and indigence, and if there is not room in the house at that time, their names are entered down, and they are admitted the first opportunity, but their certificates must be first signed by two substantial housekeepers of the parish where the child resides: that they be brought up in all kinds of plain work, particularly plain cookery, and other employments of the kitchen, to qualify them to be useful servants in families. And lastly, with respect to divine worship, the chaplain reads public prayers, preaches and catechises the children on Sundays, and prayers are also read daily by the matron or teachers, and some chapters of the old and new Testament, by the children that are best qualified for that office, for which purpose, a common prayer book, a new testament, and other good books of prayer are provided for their use.

Q. Where is the Lying-in hospital situated?

A. The hospital for married lying-in women, is in Brownlow-street, Long-acre; by the plan of this charity, every necessary requisite is provided for these distressed objects; good beds, careful nurses, wholesome diet, proper medicines, the advice of experienced men of the profession of midwifery; and when there is occasion, the prayers and spiritual comforts of a pious divine.

Q. When was this first established?

A. In the month of December 1749, where women are only admitted in their last month, having first procured a letter of recommendation from a governor, and making

making an affidavit of their marriage, and their husband's residence and employment, as also his attestation of the same; Fridays, being the days of admission, they must attend before 11 o'clock in the forenoon; the hospital is at the sole charge of all necessaries for them, and their children; and no gratuities are to be taken by the nurses of the house, or any other person belonging to it.

Q. What officers belong to this hospital?

A. A president, four vice-presidents, and a treasurer; two physicians and two surgeons assist to deliver the women; provided their cases be dangerous, a clergyman attends to do the proper duties of his function, such as reading prayers, baptizing the children, and churching the women; there is an apothecary to prepare the medicines, a secretary keeps the accounts, the steward takes care of the provisions, the matron oversees the nurses, and takes care that every thing is properly provided for the women.

Q. What are the qualifications of the governors of this charity?

A. A perpetual governor subscribes 30 guineas, an annual governor three guineas, per year, and they have a right to have one woman in the house at a time; and if they double the above sums, they may have two women constantly there; ladies are allowed the same privilege of subscribing, recommending, and voting by proxy, at this charity.

Q. Are there any other hospitals of this kind?

A. There is one for unmarried lying in women in Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, and the London hospital, both on an extensive plan.

Q. Where is the Middlesex hospital situated?

A. In Marybone Fields, and is a neat, plain building, for the reception of the sick and lame; this charity was first established in the year 1745, and is in a great measure accommodated to the use of the lying in women, which renders it upon the whole a most useful charity.

Q. What are the qualifications for a governor?

A. An annual subscription of three guineas, which entitles the subscriber to have one person in the hospital at

at a time, an annual subscription of five guineas, entitles the subscriber to have one sick or lame, and one lying-in woman in the house at the same time; thirty guineas make a governor for life; a committee of the governors meet at the hospital every Tuesday at 11 o'clock, to admit or discharge patients; the physicians visit on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the surgeons every day.

Q. In what manner are patients admitted?

A. By letters of recommendation from a subscriber; but if there is no room, they are entered down, and admitted upon the first vacancy; all accidents are admitted immediately, upon their being brought there.

Q. When are the married women admitted for their lying-in?

A. In the last month of their pregnancy, as at other hospitals, and they must bring the proper certificates, as before mentioned, under the article of the lying-in hospital rules.

Q. What is the original institution of Christ's hospital?

A. It is for the reception, education and maintenance, of the fatherless children of freemen.

Q. Who was the first promoter of this charity?

A. King Henry the 8th, towards the close of his reign, but it was taken up by Edward the sixth, by the solicitation of bishop Ridley; in order to promote and continue this good work, he granted the city certain lands, that had been given to the house of the Savoy, founded by Henry the 7th, for the reception of strangers and pilgrims.

Q. How many children have been supported at one time by this charity?

A. There have been near a thousand at one time, but when there is not room for the whole number, they are sent to the schools in Hertfordshire, where they are properly educated at the expence of this charity, and are then in due time brought into the house.

Q. In what uniform are these children dressed?

A. They are dressed in blue coats, with a kind of petticoat of the same, yellow stockings, and bonnets instead of hats.

Q. What

Q. What sum is generally given out with them to trades?

A. They have ten pounds given with each of them, when they are apprenticed.

Q. What number of wards belong to this hospital?

A. There are eight wards for the children's beds, besides a ward for the sick children.

Q. What does the whole charge and expences of this hospital amount to.

A. It mounts to above 12000*l.* per Annum; and to answer this great expence, the hospital has a large yearly income in lands and houses, and other privileges granted by the city, besides a duty of one halfpenny, upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall.

Q. What number of governors belong to this hospital?

A. There are near three hundred, besides a president, and treasurer.

Q. In what stile is this hospital built?

A. Partly in the Modern, and partly in the Gothic taste, as it has been built at various times, without respect to regularity.

Q. What are the particular buildings in the inside?

A. There is a large hall, built by Sir John Fenwick, after the great fire of London; in this great hall the children dine and sup, there is an old cloyster, that serves for the children to exercise in when the weather is rainy; there is a great writing-school, that contains writing conveniencies for 250 boys, there are several very valuable pictures of Edward the 6th, James the second, Charles the second, bishop Ridley, with the statues of Sir John Moore, and other benefactors, to this extensive charity.

Q. Where is the Foundling-hospital situated?

A. It is situated in the fields at the bottom of Red-lion street, Holborn, and is a noble structure, consisting of two wings, one on each side, which are the apartments for the children, and nurses, and a neat elegant chapel in the middle.

Q. Who first instituted this great charity?

A. Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a trading ship, which he quitted, and set about soliciting to obtain a charter for this new establishment, out of a humane disposition towards helpless children, and to prevent the many murders of poor innocents.

Q. What was his first step in this good work?

A. To obtain a memorial under the hands of a number of ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction, and this he presented along with his petition, to his late majesty king George the II. who was graciously pleased to grant a charter accordingly, dated the 17th of October, 1739.

Q. Who was appointed president to this hospital?

A. His grace the duke of Bedford, who appointed a committee of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, to manage the effects of this charity.

Q. In what manner did they then proceed?

A. They ordered that the account and nature of as many charities of this kind as could be collected, should be laid before them; and immediately books were opened for subscription, which flowed in very liberally, upon which a proper piece of ground was purchased; but in the mean while, the governors hired a convenient house in Hatton Garden, took in 50 children, and provided nurses to take care of them, but finding an inconvenience in this, they sent the children to the country to be brought up there for the first three years, and then they admitted them to this hospital.

Q. In what form of building is this hospital erected?

A. It has two plain wings, built in a regular, convenient manner, with very neat piazzas, on the farthest end is the chapel, joined to the wings on each side. In the front of the building is a piece of ground, on each side of which is a colonade, which extends almost to the outer gate.

Q. What other contributions were made to this hospital, besides subscriptions?

A. Several persons eminent for their paintings, &c. gave their work gratis, to ornament this fabrick; and particularly Mr. Handel, who gave a fine organ to the chapel,

and performed on it gratis, in several Oratorios, which he gave for the benefit of this great charity; in short, every one in their respective occupations, contributed most generously, by donations of their own workmanship.

Q. What was their manner of admitting children?

A. The persons that brought the children, are shewn into a large hall, where those that had the boys, sit on the seats at one end of the hall, and those that brought girls, at the other, and they were then admitted or rejected, by drawing white or black balls, and were sent to the country to be nursed, provided the child did not exceed the age of two months; this method of admission being the most unexceptionable that could be thought of, or found out; but however, this charity is lately rendered more extensive by the parliament, and all children are now admitted, that are of a proper age, and free from infectious diseases.

Q. Are the children of this hospital inoculated?

A. There is a place set apart from the hospital for this operation, as soon as the children are three years of age.

Q. In what manner are the children employed in this hospital?

A. They are first taught to read and learn the Church Catechism, and they are then employed in the several labours suitable to their strength and capacities, such as ploughing, digging, working in the gardens, and being instructed in these and other branches of work, they become fit for those that chuse to take them into their service, for these and other purposes.

Q. How are the females of them employed?

A. In knitting, spinning, needle-work, laundry-work, kitchen business, &c. to make them useful house-servants, in families that will take them in.

Q. What is the common diet?

A. It is plain and wholesome, and their drink, pure water, but all strong liquors, and tea, coffee, Sugar, butter, &c. are totally forbid.

Q. How are they employed on the Lord's day?

A. In

OF LONDON.

A. In a constant attendance at the chapel, they are also taught and instructed by the officers of the house, in the duties of humility, and gratitude to their benefactors, for their support, and being preserved from ruin.

Q. What is the method of claiming a child at this hospital?

A. When any person comes to put in his or her claim to a child, they must leave a petition directed to the governors, and this petition is to be delivered to the general committee, and the person claiming, is ordered to attend on a day appointed; then strict enquiry is made of the right this person has to the child, how it can be supported, whether they are able to provide for it, and what circumstances they are in, whether they will make up the expences that the child has cost the house, and several other necessary demands.

Q. In what manner do they then proceed?

A. If the committee approves of this person's character, and performance of conditions; they examine the books, and if the child is alive, they restore it to the claimant.

Q. At what age are objects of this hospital dismissed?

A. According to act of parliament, the men at 24 years of age, and the women at 21.

Q. Is there any present made them at their dismissal?

A. If they have behaved well during their continuance here, the governors may give them ten pounds in value, either in cloaths, money, or such necessaries as they have most occasion for; but this should be done very sparingly, as it weakens the charity; and besides, the persons dismissed, are very well able to support themselves, by their care and industry.

C H A P. XI.

Of the several Wards in the City of London, and its Liberties, &c. The Lord Mayor's Court, and Court of Aldermen, Civil Government, &c.

Q. **W**HAT is meant by the wards of the city, &c.

A. They are separate districts, into which the city and its liberties are divided; and each of them are under the jurisdiction of an alderman, or his substitute, and represented by common council-men.

Q. How many wards are there in the city, &c.?

A. There are 26, which are as follows: Aldgate, Aldersgate, Broadstreet, Bridge-ward, within, Bridge-ward, without, Bishopsgate, Breadstreet, Billingsgate, Bassishaw, Cripplegate, Cornhill, Cordwainer, Castle Baynard, Coleman-street, Cheap, Candlewick, Dowgate, Vintry, Tower-street, Walbrook, Langbourn, Lime-street, Farringdon, within, Farringdon, without, Queenhith, and Portsoken; each of which wards, transact their own affairs, without the inspection of the others, and they have a respective court for that purpose.

Q. How is Aldgate ward situated?

A. It is joined by Portsoken, Langbourn, Bishopsgate, Lime-street, and Tower-street, wards; there are four parish churches in this ward, St. Catherine, Colenastreet, St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Catherine Cree, and St. James's Duke's place; it also contains, three Jews synagogues, and three halls, Ironmongers, Fletchers, and Bricklayers; it is also under the government of an alderman, and six common-council-men.

Q. How far does Aldersgate ward extend?

A. From Newgate-street to Aldersgate-street, bars, including St. Martin's le grand, Little-Britain, part of Foster-lane, part of Noble-street, and Aldersgate-street.

Q. What publick buildings does it contain?

A. It contains, St. Ann's church, and St. Botolph's, Coachmakers-hall, Cooks-hall, Goldsmith's-hall, Shaftsbury-house, London lying-in-hospital, and London-house.

This

This ward is under the jurisdiction of an alderman, and eight common-council-men.

Q. How is Broad-street ward situated?

A. Between Cornhill, Bishopsgate, and Coleman-street wards, and consists of part of Princess-street, part of Lothbury, Threadneedle-street, Throgmorton-street, part of Broad-street, part of Wormwood-street, and all Winchester-street.

Q. What churches and halls are in this ward?

A. There are St. Bartholomew's, St. Christopher's, St. Martin's Outwich, St. Benedict's, St. Peter's le Poor, and Allhallow's church; the halls are, Merchant-Taylors-hall, Carpenters-hall, Pinners-hall, and the other public buildings are the Bank of England, the Pay-office, and the South-Sea house. The jurisdiction of this ward is in the hands of an alderman, and nine common-council-men.

Q. How is Bridge-ward within, bounded?

A. By Billingsgate ward, Langbourn ward, the river Thames, Dowgate, and Candlewick wards, and includes new Fish-street, and Grace-church-street, London-bridge, the parishes of St. Bennet, St. Magnus, the Monument, and Fishmongers-hall; and is under the government of an alderman, and sixteen common-council-men, besides inquest men, scavengers, constables, beadle, and jurymen, as are all the other wards of the city and liberties.

Q. What is the extent of Bridge ward without?

A. It extends from London-bridge, to Newington, Southward, and Eastward, to Rotherhith, and Westward, to Lambeth, and contains the following streets, Blackman-street, the Borough, Kent-street, Long-lane, St. Olaves-street, Tooley-street, and Bermondsey-street.

Q. What are the chief churches, and other public buildings?

A. St. Thomas, St. Saviours, St. George's St. Olave's, and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Guy's hospital, St. Thomas's and the Lock, New-prison, Marshalsea, and King's-bench. This ward is not governed by an alderman, but three deputies, and no common-council-

men.

men, but has several constables, a bailiff, and inquest-men, &c.

Q. How is Bread-street ward bounded?

A. On the East it is bounded by Cordwainers ward, on the West by Castlebaynard ward, on the North by Farringdon ward, and on the South by Queen-hithe ward.

Q. Which are the principal streets?

A. Bread-street, Watling-street, Basing-lane, Distaff-lane, Friday-street, part of the Old Change, part of Old Fish-street, and Trinity-lane, and part of Cheap-side, as far as extends from Bow church to Friday-street.

Q. Which are the chief churches in this ward?

A. Allhallows, Bread-street, St. Mildred's, and this ward also contains Cordwainers-hall. It is under the jurisdiction of an alderman, and 12 common-council-men, besides inquest-men, scavengers, constables, and beadles, jurymen, &c.

Q. Of what extent is Cripplegate ward?

A. It extends from Cheap-side on the South, to Bridge-water square on the North, and from Back-street, Moor-fields, in the East, to Jewin-street in the West.

Q. Which are the chief streets in this ward?

A. Wood-street, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Addle-street, Moore-lane, Fore-street, Whitecross-street, Red-cross street, some part of Barbican, Bridgewater-square, and Beech-lane.

Q. Which are the churches in this ward?

A. St. Alphage, St. Giles's Cripplegate, St. Michael's, and St. Alban's, Wood-street, St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and Lamb's chapel.

Q. What other publick buildings are there?

A. Sion-college, William's Library, Brewers-hall, Plasterers, Haberdashers, Wax-chandlers, Loriners and Bowyers.

Q. Under whose government is this ward?

A. Under an alderman, 12 common-council-men, inquest-men, scavengers, jurymen, beadles, &c.

Q. How is Cornhill ward bounded?

A. By Bishopsgate ward on the East, Bread-street ward on the North, Cheap ward on the West, and Langbourn ward on the South, and contains all Cornhill.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the principal buildings?

A. The churches of St. Peter, and St. Michael, and the Royal Exchange; its government is by an alderman, and six common-council men, inquest-men, scavengers, beadles, constables, jurymen, &c.

Q. How is Bishopsgate ward bounded?

A. It has Aldgate ward on the East, Broad-street ward on the West, Langbourn ward on the South, and Shore-ditch on the North.

Q. Which are the publick buildings in this ward?

A. Great St. Helen's church, St. Botolph without, Bishopsgate, and St. Ethelburga, Gresham-college, the London workhouse, and Leatherfellens-hall.

Q. Under whose jurisdiction is this ward?

A. It is in the power and government of an alderman, two deputies, six common-council-men, inquest men, constables, scavengers, beadles and jurymen.

Q. Where is Billingsgate ward situated?

A. On one side of the river, and is bounded by it on the South, on the North by Langbourn ward, on the East by Tower-street ward, and on the West by Bridge ward within; It contains East-cheap, a great part of Thames-street, St. Mary's hill, Love-lane, Pudding-lane, Botolph-lane, part of Rood-lane, and Philpot-lane.

Q. Which are the chief publick buildings?

A. St. Margaret Patten's, St. George's, Botolph-lane, and St. Mary at Hill churches, the king's weigh-house, and Butchers-hall.

Q. By whom is it governed?

A. By an alderman, a deputy, ten common-council-men, constable, scavengers, inquest men, and Beadle.

Q. What are the bounds of Bassishaw ward?

A. It is bounded on the East and South by Coleman-street ward, and on the West by Cheap ward, and on the North by Cripplegate ward, and contains all Basinghall-street.

Q. Which are the principal churches and halls in this ward?

A. St. Michael's Bassishaw church, Masons-hall, Weavers-hall, Coopers-hall, and Blackwell-hall.

Q. Under whose government is this ward?

A. Under an alderman, four common-council-men, a deputy, inquest man, scavengers, constables, beadle, and jury-men.

Q. How is Cordwainers ward bounded?

A. On the East by Walbrook ward, Bread-street, ward on the West; by Vintry ward, on the South, and by Cheap ward on the north.

Q. From whence did this ward take it's name of Cordwainers?

A. From the occupations of the inhabitants, who were chiefly workers in leather called Cordwainers, such as curriers, shoemakers, &c.

Q. Which are the chief streets?

A. Queen street, Bow-lane, Budge-Row, Pancrass-lane, part of Watling-street, Little St. Thomas Apostles, and part of Basing-lane.

Q. Which are the principal churches?

A. St. Mary le Bow, St. Antholin, and St. Mary Aldermay.

Q. By whom is it governed?

A. By an alderman, nine common-council-men, inquest-men, scavengers, beables, constables, and jury-men are returned from it as from the other wards.

Q. How is Castle-Baynard ward situated?

A. It is joined on the West and North, by Farringdon within, on the South by the river Thames, and on the East, by Bread-street, and Queenhithe wards.

Q. Which are the chief streets in this ward?

A. Knight-Rider-street, St. Peter's hill, St. Bennet's hill, Paul's chain, Addle-hill, part of Thames-street, Warwick-lane, Carter-lane, and part of Creed-lane.

Q. What churches and publick buildings are there in this ward?

A. St. Mary Magdalen's; St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Bennet's, Paul's wharf, and the Herald's-office.

Q. By whom is it governed?

A. As the other wards, by an alderman, deputy, nine common-council-men, constable, beadle, scavengers, and jury-men.

Q. How

Q. How is Coleman-street ward situated?

A. It is bounded on the west by Basinghall ward, on the north by Cripplegate ward, Moorfields, and Bishopsgate ward, on the east, by Broad street ward, and by Cheap ward on the south.

Q. Which are the chief streets in this ward?

A. Coleman-street, Lothbury, Old Jewry, and part of Cateaton-street.

Q. What curches and publick buildings are there?

A. St. Stephen's Coleman-street, St. Olave's Jewry, and St. Margaret's Lothbury; the public buildings are, the Excise Office, Armourers and Braziers Hall, and Founders Hall.

Q. By whom is this ward governed?

A. By an alderman, a deputy, six common council men, inquest men, scavengers, constables, beadle, and jurymen.

Q. How is Cheap ward bounded?

A. By Cripplegate ward on the north, on the west by Queenhithe ward, on the south, by Cordwainers ward, and by Broad-street ward, and Walbrook ward on the east.

Q. From whence does it take its name of Cheap?

A. From the old English word, Chepe, which signifies a place of publick sale, as there was in antient times a great market in this place.

Q. Which are the chief streets in this ward?

A. There is Bucklersbury, the Poultry, part of Pancrass lane, part of Queen-street, Ironmonger-lane, part of the Old Jewry, Laurence-lane, King's-street, a small part of Cheapside, and part of Cateaton-street.

Q. Which are the principal churches, halls, and publick buildings in this ward?

A. The Churches are St. Mildred's in the Poultry, Mercers chapel, and St. Mary's Colechurch. There is Mercer's hall, Grocer's hall, the Poultry Compter, and Guild-hall.

Q. By whom is it governed?

A. By an alderman, deputy, eleven common-council-men, inquest men, constables, beadies, and jury men, as by the other wards.

Q. How is candlewick ward situated?

A. It joins Bridge ward on the east, Langbourn ward on the north, Bridge and Dowgate wards on the south, and Dowgate and Walbrook wards on the west.

Q. From whence did Candlewick ward take its name?

A. It took its name from a street called Candlewick, remarkable for having a great number of wax and tallow chandlers, residing there.

Q. Which are the chief streets in this ward?

A. St. Martin's-lane, Eastcheap, and part of Canon-street; the principal buildings, are St. Michael's Crooked-lane, St. Clements East-cheap, and St. Mary Abchurch; and is under the government of an alderman, a deputy, seven common-council men, inquest men, &c.

Q. What are the bounds of Dowgate ward?

A. Vintry ward on the west, Walbrook ward on the north, by the Thames on the south, and on the east by Candlewick ward and Bridge ward; the principal church is All-Hallows the Great, there is Plumbers-hall, Joiners-hall, Waterman's-hall, Skinners-hall, Innholders-hall, Merchant Taylor's School, and Tallow-chandler's hall; its government is in the power of an alderman, deputy, and seven common-council men, constables, &c.

Q. How is Farringdon within, situated?

A. It has Aldersgate-street and Cripplegate, wards on the north, Castle Baynard ward, and Cheap, ward on the East, the river Thames, and Castle Baynard ward, on the South, and Farringdon without, on the west.

Q. Which are the chief streets, &c. in this ward?

A. Black Friars, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Church Yard, Ivy-lane, Pater-noster-row, Ave Maria-lane, part of Warwick-lane, and Newgate-street.

Q. Which are the churches in this ward?

A. St. Paul's cathedral, Christ church in Newgate-street, St Vedast Forster-lane, St. Martin's Ludgate, and St. Matthews Friday-street.

Q. What

Q. What publick halls, &c. are in this ward?

A. Embroiderers-hall, Apothecaries-hall, and Stationer's-hall; there is also the College of Physicians, Christ church hospital, and St. Paul's school; the ward is governed by an alderman, deputy, 12 common-council men, &c.

Q. What are the bounds of Farrindon without?

A. It is bounded on the East, by St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, and Aldersgate ward; on the West by Holborn and St. Clement's Danes parish, on the South by the Thames, and on the North, by the parish of St. James Clerkenwell.

Q. Which are the chief streets, &c. in this ward?

A. Fleet-street, Salisbury court, White Friars, Fetter-lane, Shoe-lane, Fleet-market, Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey, Hatton garden, Smithfield, Snow hill, Bartholomew-lane, Cloth-fair, Leather-lane, and Brookstreet.

Q. Which are the most remarkable buildings, &c.?

A. St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the West, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Bartholomew the Less, St. Sepulchre's, the Temple, Serjeant's-inn, Clifford's-inn, Barnard's and Thavie's-inn, Temple bar, Bridewell hospital, St. Bartholomew's hospital, Fleet prison, Surgeon's-hall, and St. Andrew's Holborn.

Q. By whom is this extensive ward governed?

A. By an alderman and three deputies, 16 common-council-men, 45 inquest men, scavengers, constables, &c.

Q. How is Vintry-ward situated?

A. On the East by Dowgate, and Walbrook wards, on the West, by Queenhithe ward, on the North, by Cordwainer's ward, and on the South, by the Thames.

Q. Which are the chief streets, &c. in this ward?

A. Part of Thames-street, part of Queen-street, Great St. Thomas the Apostle's, Great and Little Elbow-lane, and Garlick-hill.

Q. Which are the principal churches and other buildings?

A. St. Michael's-royal, St. James's, Garlick-hithe, and St. Martin's Vintry, Fruiterers-hall, Plumbers, Cut-

ler's, and Vintners-hall, from whence it took its name of Vintry ward; its jurisdiction is in the power of an alderman, and nine common-council-men, inquest-men, &c.

Q. What are the bounds of Tower-street ward?

A. It is bounded on the East by Tower-hill and Aldgate ward, on the West by Billingsgate ward, on the North by Langbourn ward, and on the South by the river Thames.

Q. Which are the principal streets, lanes, &c.

A. Tower-street, part of Thames-street, Mark-lane, Seething-lane, Beer-lane, Water lane, St. Dunstan's-hill, Idle-lane, Hart-street, Mincing-lane, Mark-lane, and Harp-lane.

Q. What remarkable buildings are there in this ward?

A. All-hallows, Barking, and St. Dunstan's in the East; Navy-office, Custom-house, Corn Exchange, and Trinity-house, and the ward is governed by an alderman, a deputy, 12 common-council-men, inquest-men, constables, &c.

Q. How is Walbrook ward situated?

A. On the east by Langbourn ward, on the west by Cordwainers ward, on the south by Dowgate ward, and on the north by Cheap ward.

Q. What streets, lanes, &c. are contained in this ward?

A. Part of Cannon-street, Walbrook, part of Bucklers-bury, St. Swithins-lane, Bearbinders lane, and part of Lombard-street. The churches are, St. Stephen's Walbrook, and St. Swithin's; the publick buildings are, the Mansion-house, and Salters-hall. It is governed by an alderman and eight common-council-men.

Q. What are the bounds of Langbourn ward?

A. It is bounded on the East by Aldgate ward, on the West by Walbrook ward, on the North by Limestreet, and Aldgate wards, and on the South by Tower-street, Billingsgate, Bridge, and Candlewick wards.

Q. Which are the principal streets, &c. in this ward?

A. Lom-

A. Lombard-street, Exchange-alley, Birchin-lane and part of Fenchurch-street.

Q. What remarkable buildings are there in this ward?

A. St. Dionis Backchurch, Allhallows Lombard-street, St. Edmund the king, and St. Mary Woolnoth, the Hudson's-bay company's hall, the general Post-office, and Pewterers hall; this ward is under the government of an alderman, a deputy and 10 common council men, constables, &c.

Q. How is Lime-street ward situated?

A. It is joined on the East and North by Aldgate ward, on the west by Bishopsgate ward, and on the south by Langbourn ward.

Q. Which are the principal public buildings in this ward?

A. The chief buildings are Leadenhall market, and the East-India-house.

Q. How is this ward govern'd?

A. By an alderman, a deputy, four common council men, constables, scavengers, inquest men and a beadle, and jurymen are return'd as from the other respective wards.

Q. From whence does Portsoken ward take its name?

A. That word signifies according to the ancient English interpretation, A freedom near a gate.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. It is bounded on the east by Spital-fields, St. George's and Stepney parishes, on the west by Aldgate ward, on the north by Bishopsgate ward, and on the south by Tower hill.

Q. Which are the chief streets in this ward?

A. Part of Whitechapel, Houndsditch and the Minories.

Q. What principal churches are there in this ward?

A. The churches of Trinity Minories, and St. Botolph Aldgate.

Q. What is the government of this ward?

A. It is govern'd by an alderman, a deputy, five common council men, inquest men, constables, beadle, &c.

Q. What

Q. What are the bounds of Queenhithe ward?

A. It is joined on the east by Dowgate ward, on the west by Castle Baynard ward, on the north by Breadstreet ward, and on the south by the Thames.

Q. What streets are contain'd in this ward?

A. Fish-street-hill, Bread-street-hill, part of Thames-street, Lambert-hill, Five-foot-lane, Little-trinity, Huggen-lane, old Fish-street and part of Great Trinity-lane.

Q. What churches and other publick buildings are in this ward?

A. St. Michael's Queenhithe, St. Mary Somerset, and St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, the halls are Blacksmith's hall and Painters stainers hall.

Q. By whom is this ward governed?

A. By an alderman, a deputy, 8 common council men, inquest men, scavengers, constables, beadle, &c. and the jurymen that are return'd serve in the courts of Guildhall, as those of all the other respective wards do.

Q. Who is the chief magistrate of the city of London?

A. The Lord mayor, who before the Norman conquest was called Portreve, and in Henry the Second's reign was changed to that of mayor, and in the year 1216, the citizens procured a charter from king John, who gave them a privilege of chusing a mayor, and those mayors were always elected by the court of aldermen, and a certain number of commons summon'd by them from each of the wards, but the present manner of electing is by the livery of the respective companies,

Q. What is their manner of electing the lord mayor?

A. The livery men assemble on Michaelmas day at Guildhall, when by holding up their hands they fix upon two of the senior aldermen below the chair, both of whom they return to the lord mayor's and aldermen's court, and they for the most part elect the eldest of the two.

Q. What is the next step they take to confirm this election?

A. The person elected, who is from that time styl'd lord-mayor elect, is introduc'd to the lord chancellor (as being the king's representative upon that occasion) for his approbation, without which he has no legal right to act
in

in that office, but if he meets with the desired approbation he is sworn into his office on the 8th day of November, and on the 9th before the barons of the Exchequer in Westminster-hall.

Q. What particular ceremony is there perform'd on the 9th, being what they call lord mayor's day?

A. The sheriffs and aldermen attend the new lord mayor to Guildhall in their coaches, and from thence proceed to the Three Crane stairs, where the old and new lord mayors, attended by the sheriffs, aldermen and recorder, embark on board the city barge, and join'd by the respective companies in their barges, decorated with pendants and streaming colours, they proceed to Westminster hall, where the lord mayor having taken the usual oaths, returns in the like procession to Black-Fryars, from whence the livery of the companies, proceed to their respective stands, erected all along the streets through which the procession passes, but the most particular thing in this procession, is amongst the armourers, as they have a man on horseback dress'd in complete burnish'd armour.

Q. What is the power of this chief magistrate, and how far does it extend?

A. He is the king's representative in the civil government of the city, and first commissioner of the lieutenancy, chief justice of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery of Newgate, conservator of the Thames and Medway, chief butler to the king at coronations, having his fees as such, a golden cup and cover, and golden ewen.

Q. What is the dress and ornaments of his lordship's habiliments.

A. He wears either purple or scarlet robes, a velvet hood and collar of S S.

Q. How is his dignity supported when he goes abroad?

A. The mace and sword bearers sit on stools in the coach with him, his chief officers attending are, the common hunt, common cryer, water bailiff, 3 serjeants of the chamber, 2 yeomen of the chamber, 4 yeomen of the water side, 6 yeomen waiters, an under water bailiff and many others in his train.

Q. What

Q. What is the nature of the lord mayor's court?

A. It is held by him as a court of record, wherein actions of debt, attachments, trespass, &c. may be tried; this is also a court of equity, as it relieves the plaintiff when judgment is obtain'd in the sheriffs court for more than is justly due, and there is one great advantage by applying to this court, that a suit may be begun and ended in a fortnight's time from the commencement of it, provided it be for thirty shillings only.

Q. What is the nature of the lord mayor's and aldermen's court?

A. It is a court of record in which the executive power of the city is lodged, and all deeds and leases under the city seal are perfected, the assize of bread fix'd, disputes relating to party walls and water courses are determin'd and settled, officers of the city punish'd according to their guilt, this court have it in their power to elect overseers of the watermen, and an absolute right in themselves, of disposing of the city officers places.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Palaces and remarkable houses in the cities of London and Westminster, &c.

Q. FROM whence did St. James's palace take it's name?

A. From an hospital that in ancient times stood in this place, which was dedicated to St. James.

Q. By whom was it converted into a palace?

A. By Henry the Eighth, who suppressed the hospital and built this palace in its place.

Q. How long have our kings resided here?

A. Ever since the burning of White-hall which happen'd in the year 1697.

Q. How is this palace situated?

A. On the north side of the Park, which has very large and convenient apartments, and tho' so antient, not inelegant,

legant, but on the outside it appears a very irregular structure; in the front facing the street, there is an antient gate-house, and a small square court, with a cover'd piazza through which the company pass on to the royal apartments on court and levee days; there are several other courts or areas but they have very little of the appearance of majesty, the back parts look into St. James's park, which commands a very fine view, but upon the whole it is very inferior to the grandeur and dignity of the British monarchy.

Q. Was there not a plan for the building a more magnificent fabrick?

A. Inigo Jones, that celebrated architect, drew adraught of an edifice well becoming the dignity of the crown, but the design was thought too expensive by the public and was laid aside.

Q. Who first undertook the beautifying of the park?

A. Henry the Eighth on his building the palace, enclosed and brought the water into the park, which was in his time a waste field, and it was planted and ornamented afterwards by king Charles the Second, who made the Mall and all the walks, which are half a mile long, and the canal which is 90 feet broad, extends to the length of 900 yards, besides the decoy for ducks and other water fowl.

Q. When was it open'd to the publick?

A. In king William's reign, who also granted a passage to the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, into the park, which affords an infinite variety of pleasing scenes and agreeable walks.

Q. By whom was Whitehall palace originally built?

A. Historians relate that Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent was the founder in the year 1244, but when Henry the Eighth took this palace into his hands, he beautified the Park, for the use of both this and St. James's palace, he also built the old gate that formerly stood in the middle of Parliament-street, from the apartments of which the royal family view'd the tournaments and diversions that were perform'd in the Tilt-yard, which has retain'd that

name to this day, this king also order'd a cockpit to be made, and other places of diversion on this spot.

Q. What is to be seen in this palace worthy of notice?

A. There is a library, well furnish'd with valuable books, in all languages, but there is one remarkable book in French, a manuscript wrote by queen Elizabeth, entitled thus, from the French, To the most high, most puissant, and redoubted prince Henry, the Eighth of that name, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, Elizabeth his most humble daughter, sends health and obedience. The greater number of the books are curiously bound in velvet set with precious stones. There are also some curious instruments of musick upon which two persons can play at the same time, with many other curious things well worthy a stranger's notice.

Q. How is Buckingham-house, now the Queen's Palace, situated?

A. It is most beautifully-situated at the west end of the Park: in the front it has a large court, with grand iron gates and rails.

Q. Of what materials is it built?

A. Of brick and stone; and at the entrance is a very broad flight of steps, with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, and two rows of lofty windows, with the following Latin inscription in front, Sic sibi lætantur lares; Thus situated, the household deities rejoice: and over this inscription rises an Attic story with pilasters in the Tuscan order.

Q. What is further remarkable in front?

A. On each side of the palace front are colonades in the Ionic order, which join the offices; and each of these offices has a dome, and is crowned with turrets.

Q. What improvements are there behind the palace?

A. There is a large garden and grand terrace, from whence they have a fine view of a beautiful country, to which the inscription on that side of the house alludes: viz. Rus in urbe: both city and country.

Q. How is the hall ornamented?

A. With grand pilasters, and fine pavement of white and dark coloured marble.

Q. Describe

Q. Describe the principal of the other apartments.

A. On the right hand from the hall is a parlour 34 feet by 40, with a grand niche for a beaufette placed within an arch supported by beautiful pilasters. You then go through a range of grand apartments into a magnificent room of 35 by 28 feet, within which is a smaller room that opens into a green-house. On the left hand side of the hall are grand stairs of Portland stone, made so easy of ascent that it never wearies any person in going up. The roof of the stair-case is 54 feet high from the ground, and finely ornamented with various paintings. Above stairs are apartments of the same dimensions as below, but somewhat higher. On this floor is a grand saloon of 37 by 46 feet, and 36 high. In this saloon there is an upper row of windows, that the paintings may appear to advantage and in a proper light. The offices below are all suitable to the grandeur above, and every thing properly adapted for ease and accommodation.

Q. What is remarkable on the roof?

A. There is a leaden cistern that contains many tuns of water, which is forced up by engines from the river.

Q. How are the gardens laid out?

A. There is, first, a grand walk, which lies between two double rows of fine lime-trees: at the end of this walk you go up to a terrace 370 yards long, from whence there is a fine prospect of Surry: from this terrace you descend to a noble canal, planted with a double row of lime-trees: you then pass into a small garden, with fountains, green-houses, bathing apartments, &c. and near it a flower garden, with a most useful kitchen-garden a little lower, stocked with all kinds of fruits, herbs, roots, &c. In brief, to describe all the beauties and conveniencies in this palace would take up a large volume.

Q. Where is the House of Lords situated?

A. Near Westminster-hall. and joining the Court of Requests and Painted-chamber.

Q. In whose reign were the parliaments of England first held here?

A. In that of king Richard II. but before his time they were held in Westminster-hall.

Q. What

Q. What kind of room is this where the lords assemble?

A. It is lofty, spacious and regular; it is ornamented with fine tapestry, which shews the victory over the Spanish Armada, in each particular view of bearing, their attack, and total defeat. At the upper part of this room stands the throne, where the king sits on solemn occasions, crowned and robed with all other ensigns of royalty: on the right is an inclosed seat for the heir-apparent, and on the left for the next relation: behind there are places for those that have no right to vote in this great assembly. A few steps below the throne, on the right, are the seats for the archbishops; and not far from them, a little lower, are the seats for the bishops. On the other side of the house sit the temporal lords. There are also seats across the room, and before the throne, for the learned in the law; at the head of which sits the lord high-chancellor, or keeper of the great-seal, who is always speaker of the House of Lords. The lord chief-justice, master of the rolls, and other judges, have no votes, but sit there to be consulted in knotty points of law.

Q. Why are wool-packs made use of as seats in this assembly?

A. It is conjectured, by some, that they are to put the members of this assembly in mind of the great importance that the woollen manufacture is to this kingdom?

Q. What other officers attend the House of Lords?

A. The clerk of the crown and clerk of parliament, gentleman-usher of the black-rod, yeoman usher, a crier, serjeant at mace, &c.

Q. What are the forms and ceremonies of this assembly?

A. The first to be observed is, that, when his majesty is present, the whole assembly sit uncovered; and, in his absence, at their first entrance, they all bow to the throne. When his majesty goes to parliament, he first enters the Prince's Chamber, and there is robed and crowned; from this room he is preceded by the lord chamberlain into the house, when he sends immediately for the commons of the lower house: as soon as they enter the king's speech

speech is read, and he then returns with the same ceremony.

Q. What is the power that is lodged in the hands of the king and this united assembly?

A. To make and repeal laws and to appoint the supreme judicature. The lords in parliament try their peers for treason and high crimes committed; they also try all persons impeached by the commons; condemn or acquit without the sanction of an oath, and only say Guilty or Not guilty upon my honour, at the same time laying their right hands upon their breasts: they reverse decrees of chancery, receive appeals from all other courts, but admit of none from their own.

Q. What other privileges do they enjoy?

A. They have it in their option to appoint proxies to vote for them, when sickness, or any other sufficient reason detains them from attending the house.

Q. In what manner do they give their votes?

A. They begin with the youngest baron, and, gradually advancing, they ask every one separate, Content or not content?

Q. What is there besides peculiar to this great assembly?

A. That, if the affirmatives and negatives are equal, it then passes in the negative, as the speaker is allowed no voice, except he is a peer.

Q. Where is the House of Commons situated?

A. It joins Westminster hall, and was appropriated, by Edward VI. for the use of the representatives called the commons of Great Britain.

Q. Describe the form, &c. of the room where this great assembly of the nation meet on business.

A. It is a very spacious room, fitted up with convenient galleries supported by slender pillars of the Corinthian order: at the upper end the speaker is placed upon a raised seat, ornamented with ensigns of royalty: the members of the house either sit below, or in the galleries, as they chuse: the members of the city of London are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit on the right hand of the speaker's chair. The hours of this assembly's meeting is generally

at

at eleven or twelve o'clock. As to their power, no laws can be made without the consent of the commons, as they are the protectors and guardians of the liberties of the public and the grand inquest of the nation. They have also the power to impeach both the spiritual and temporal lords.

Q. What is their ceremony in chusing a speaker?

A. The commons being summoned to the House of Lords, the lord-chancellor, as speaker there, commands the commons to chuse a speaker. Upon this they immediately return to their house, and one of their members, rising up, moves the house, that some particular member, first being agreed on, may take the chair; and, being seconded by some other member, they lead the member, if approved of, to the bar of the house; from whence he proceeds, bowing, to the chair; where, having taken possession, he, by a short speech, returns thanks to the house for the honour they did him; owning, at the same time, his incapacity for so great a trust, and prays that they will fix upon some more capable person; upon which, if they disapprove, he submits, and adjourns the house to another day for public business.

Q. How do they proceed after this?

A. When the day of meeting comes, the usher of the black-rod is sent to call the commons; upon which occasion he addresses himself to the speaker only, who is thereupon presented to his majesty.

Q. In what manner do they then proceed to public business?

A. After the usual oaths are taken, the orders of the house are read, and committees appointed; then they begin with some bill that is first brought in; and any member of the house may present a bill for consideration, which, if approved of, the members appoint that person, and the person by whom he was seconded, to prepare the bill; which being ready, the person that seconded it reads the order withoutside the bar, praying leave to bring it to the table; upon the admission of this it is allowed a first reading, and the speaker puts the question, Whether it shall be allowed a second reading: then the question is put,

put, Whether it shall be laid before a committee of the whole house or a private committee; which, according to their report, either passes or is thrown out: if it be allowed to pass, it is sent up to the lords; and, if they approve, it is brought to receive the royal assent; which if obtained it is said in these words, *Le roy le veut*, The king will have it so: but, if his majesty does not approve, it is said in French, That he will consider of it.

Q. How is the parliament prorogued?

A. By the king's coming in person, and, being seated in state, he sends for the commons, and then the lord-chancellor, by the king's special command, declares the parliament prorogued or dissolved.

Q. Where is Somerset House situated?

A. On the south side of the Strand, and is accounted one of the royal palaces of residence.

Q. By whom was it built?

A. By the duke of Somerset, in the year 1550. This duke was uncle to Edward VI. and was protector of England; but he being attainted, it devolved to the use of the crown, and has ever since been destined for the queen dowager's residence.

Q. What is the form and nature of this building?

A. It fronts the Strand; and this part is ornamented with columns, which are greatly defaced and partly mouldered away by length of time and the smook of the houses. The building is quadrangular, and at one angle there is a piazza. The back part is pleasantly situated on the Thames, and has a handsome garden and gravel walks on that part, where the public have the liberty of walking; but the gardens cannot be kept in order, as it is now become a common place for exercising and training the young soldiery. The ways to these gardens are very disagreeable, as the descent to them is by an old dark staircase; but the front on this side, facing the river, is noble, and contains the royal apartments, which were built by that incomparable architect Inigo Jones.

Q. Are there any offices contiguous to this palace?

A. There are large stables, coach-houses, and guard-rooms for the king's troops, some of whom always keep guard

guard here ; and this place has been, from time to time, an occasional barrack for a thousand men.

Q. From whence does Northumberland House derive its name ?

A. From the title of that antient and noble family, who have been possessors of it these 120 years.

Q. When was it first built ?

A. In the reign of king James I. The court of the present building is a quadrangle, and Inigo Jones appears to have been the architect of the new addition ; but at first it had only three sides ; the fourth, facing the garden, was built by this famous architect.

Q. How came this house to belong to this family ?

A. In the year 1683, the duke of Somerset married the lady Elizabeth Piercy, the daughter of the earl of Northumberland ; by which means the Piercy family became possessed of this noble edifice ; then, upon his demise, it descended to his son Algernon, by the said lady Elizabeth Piercy, and came down, in a direct line, to his daughter the present countess of Northumberland.

Q. Where do you first enter this magnificent structure ?

A. From the court facing the lofty gateway, which is decorated with Doric pillars.

Q. Describe the principal rooms, &c. of this sumptuous fabric.

A. It contains most spacious rooms, adorned in a most elegant manner ; the ciellings adorned with fine paintings, and mouldings richly gilt : the rooms, in general, are hung with tapestry and other rich hangings, grandly fitted up, and furnished with glasses of the largest dimensions ; tables, chairs, and cabinets of the most exquisite workmanship. You go through a great number of these grand apartments till you come to a great gallery, or withdrawing room, which strikes the sight with a pleasing grandeur, as well for its great length as for the magnificence of the paintings and furniture.

Q. What are the dimensions of this great room ?

A. It is 104 feet long, and 24 broad, and the height is well proportioned to its length and breadth as a gallery.

Q. What

Q. What decorations are there in this gallery?

A. The ceilings are adorned with the following figures: a grand triumphal chariot, drawn by two horses, Fame sounding a trumpet, a Flora and a Victory with a laurel wreath. To enlighten these figures, there is a row of windows so contrived as not to be seen, yet they throw a pleasing light on the surface of the ceiling; and beneath them are nine windows on the side towards the garden. The furniture is composed of many tables of the finest marble, and sofas covered with the richest damask. The piers between the windows are ornamented with large glasses of various shapes, round, square, oval, &c. The other side of this gallery contains two grand fire-places, with chimney-pieces of exquisite workmanship; over which are pictures at length of the earl and countess of Northumberland in their robes of peerage.

Q. How many rooms are there in this house?

A. One hundred and thirty-six; many of which are elegantly furnished, but particularly lord and lady Northumberland's own apartments are fitted up in a most sumptuous manner; and her ladyship's closet is a little museum of curiosities and paintings of various kinds, which afford a most pleasing entertainment to the curious. The gardens also, which lie between the house and the river, are laid out in a beautiful manner; and the whole compleats a most noble landscape.

Q. Where is the Mansion-house, or the lord-mayor's house, situated?

A. Where Stocks market was formerly held, and nearly in the centre of the metropolis, as being the most proper situation for the chief magistrate.

Q. In what particular manner is this edifice erected?

A. It's foundation is fixed upon piles, as the ground was so full of springs that they could find no firm bottom to it; upon which they drove down a great number of piles close together, and the foundation-stone was laid upon them, in the year 1739, on the 25th of October, in the mayoralty of Micajah Perry.

Q. How soon was this great house finished fit for reception?

G

A. It

A. In about 14 years, Sir Crisp Gascoigne being the first magistrate that resided here.

Q. Describe the structure of this edifice.

A. It is strongly built of Portland stone; its portico contains lofty fluted Corinthian pillars. The base story is very massy, and in the rustic style. In this low story is the entrance into the cellars, kitchens, and other necessary offices; and, on the sides, are steps ascending to a considerable height, leading up to the portico. Here there are large columns, which support an angular pediment, decorated in basso relievo.

Q. What are the designs of this ornamental work?

A. As the chief object of it, stands a woman with towers on her head, to represent the city, with her foot placed on the figure of Envy, who seems struggling to rise: her left arm leans upon a shield, with the city arms, and her right hand grasps a wand. Near this figure, on her right hand, is placed a Cupid, with a cap of liberty at the end of a staff on his shoulder to represent a mace; and, at a little distance, a river deity, representing the Thames; and hard by an anchor and cable, with sea-shells interspersed here and there. On the left side is Plenty, holding out her hand in a supplicating manner, as if entreating the city of London to accept of the fruits she is pouring from her cornucopiæ; and at her back stand two boys with bales of manufactured goods, as emblematical expressions of a trading city.

Q. What is the shape of this great edifice?

A. It is in the figure of an oblong building, at the end of which is a large hall, which is intended for public entertainments. The apartments, in general, are very grand; but the situation of this structure is so closely surrounded with houses, that several of the rooms have a gloomy appearance; nor can the building be viewed to any advantage suitable to so great and pompous a structure.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the several prisons and compters, &c. for debtors and criminals in the cities of London, Westminster and Southwark.

Q. WHERE is the Fleet prison situated?

A. On the east part of Fleet-market; so named from the small river Fleet running by it.

Q. Is this prison of any great extent?

A. It is very large, and accounted one of the best prisons in London for conveniencies and accommodations, as it has also a great space of yard for the prisoners exercising and airing themselves.

Q. What particular name has the keeper of this prison?

A. He is peculiarly distinguished by the title of warden of the Fleet; and has, besides the usual fees of other keepers, the rents of the shops in Westminster-hall.

Q. To what particular court does this prison belong?

A. Chiefly to the court of Common-pleas; and debtors may, by habeas corpus, remove themselves to this prison from any other.

Q. Where is the King's Bench prison situated?

A. In a very airy situation in St. George's Fields, and has an extensive prospect from the highest room windows, but the other stories are quite excluded from any view by very high walls which surround the building. This place is chiefly for the confinement of debtors, and for persons convicted of libels, &c. at the King's Bench court.

Q. What liberties and privileges belong to this prison?

A. Those that are able, may purchase the liberty of walking all over St. George's Fields and part of the borough of Southwark.

Q. What buildings belong to it?

A. There is a decent chapel for prayers and preaching to the prisoners; and every person has a room to himself

in the house of about ten feet long, and sufficient in breadth for a chair and a bed.

Q. Where is the Marshal-sea prison?

A. On St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark. This is chiefly a prison for persons that commit crimes and high misdemeanors at sea; such as pirates; and debtors, in general.

Q. What is chiefly peculiar to this prison?

A. That they hold several courts here; such as the marshal-sea court, palace court, &c. In civil actions tried in this court, the persons tried must belong to his majesty's household; but the persons tried for crimes at sea, piracy, &c. are tried at the Old-Bailey. All debtors in Westminster, and for 10 miles round it, may be brought here for debts not exceeding 40 s.

Q. Where is the Poultry Compter?

A. In Cheapside, and belongs to the sheriffs of London, and is for the confinement of those who are taken for debt within the city and liberties, and has also a place of security for criminals sent here occasionally.

Q. What officers belong to this compter?

A. The sheriff's secondary, the clerk of the papers, four clerks, sixteen serjeants of mace, a master-keeper, two turnkeys, &c.

Q. What privileges does this compter enjoy?

A. The prisoners receive daily relief from the sheriffs table.

Q. Where is Wood-street Compter?

A. In Wood-street, near the middle of it; but, as it is under the same rules, regulations, officers, &c. with the Poultry Compter, and enjoys the benefit of the same privileges, it is needless to say any more of it.

Q. Where is Newgate prison situated?

A. As I have already mentioned this prison, in treating of the city gates, I shall refer the reader to that chapter.

Q. What other prisons are there worthy of notice?

A. There are no more; except we mention Clerkenwell Bridewell, St. Margaret's Hill ditto, and Tothill-fields prison; which, as they are chiefly houses of
correction

correction for strumpets, vagrants, beggars, &c. they are not worthy of a particular description in this place.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Royal-exchange, Custom-house, Treasury, Exchequer-office, Navy-office, Pay-office, &c.

Q WHERE is the Royal-exchange situated?

A. In Corn-hill, and extends, from front to rear, from Corn-hill to Threadneedle-street.

Q. By whom was it first founded?

A. By Sir Thomas Gresham, a very wealthy trader, who proposed to the city that he would build it at his own expence; and accordingly the first stone was laid on the seventh of June, 1566; and was finished in one year and six months; and was then called the Exchange only.

Q. Upon what occasion did it obtain the title of Royal?

A. Queen Elizabeth came in person to view this great edifice, and, being greatly pleased with its grandeur, immediately commanded her heralds, &c. to proclaim it by the title of the Royal Exchange.

Q. Did this building escape the great fire of London?

A. No; it totally perished in those dreadful flames.

Q. At what time after this catastrophe was it rebuilt?

A. In the reign of king Charles II. in a most magnificent manner, at the expence of 78,000l.

Q. What are the dimensions of this structure, including the inward area?

A. It is 205 feet in length, 175 in breadth, and the court or area in the midst contains 64 square perches.

Q. In what manner, or form, of building is it erected?

A. The inward court is surrounded with a magnificent strong stone building in the rustic order, containing a

square of four piazzas, or walks, for merchants, &c. of different countries. The entrance into the Exchange is grand and noble, under a very lofty arch. On the sides of the front entrance is a row of windows placed between beautiful pilasters. Upon the top is a turret and lantern, on the summit of which is a fané that represents a grasshopper, it being the crest of the original founder. The gallery is chiefly occupied by auctioneers for sales of goods; and the Royal-exchange assurance-office is kept in some of the apartments here; and the vaults are repositories of pepper for the East-India company.

Q. Whose royal statues are those that fill up the niches?

A. They are the statues of the kings and queens of England. Those on the south side are Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. and Henry VI. Those on the west, Edward IV. and Edward V. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Those on the north are Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II. and, on the east side of the Exchange, are William and Mary in one nich together, queen Anne, king George I. and king George II.

Q. Are there any statues in the lower part of the Exchange?

A. There are the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard; and, in the centre of the area, a large statue of king Charles II. dressed in Roman habiliments; and the pedestal is decorated with crowns, scepters, palm-branches, &c. and has beneath a Latin inscription, expressing the highest encomiums on this monarch; and all the other sides of the pedestal have emblematical figures on them.

Q. What are the hours of the merchants meeting at the Exchange?

A. From twelve to two o'clock, after which hour the gates are shut up till four o'clock: and, for the convenience of meeting persons of any particular country, there are particular walks under the piazzas, for the English, Irish, Scotch, French, Spanish, Italian; and so of all other countries and people.

Q. What

Q. Where is the Custom-house situated?

A. At the east end of Thames-street, with its front to the Thames.

Q. For what use is this building erected?

A. For the receipt of his majesty's customs of goods, as well exports as imports, this place being fixed for all entries into the port of London. There was a custom-house so long ago as the year 1559; but that being burned in the fire of 1666, the present Custom-house was erected in the year 1718.

Q. Of what materials is this fabric composed?

A. Of a mixture of brick and stone, being built for strength chiefly, and not ornament.

Q. Of what dimensions is the custom-house?

A. It is 186 feet in length, and 35 feet deep. The building is somewhat ornamented with the different orders of architecture; and this structure consists of two ranges of floors; in the highest of which is a room nearly the length of the building, commonly called the Long-room. This is chiefly appropriated for the use of the commissioners, clerks, and other officers of the customs: upon the whole, it is so well contrived and disposed in the several apartments of it, as to answer all its purposes in the most advantageous manner.

Q. To what amount are the customs at present?

A. They amount, in the whole, to near two millions sterling.

Q. By whom is the management of this place carried on?

A. By commissioners, who transact the business of all the ports in England, by their subordinate officers.

Q. What is their fixed salary?

A. They have each of them 1000*l.* per annum, and the power of giving away the several officer's places under them.

Q. Where is the Treasury situated?

A. On the south end of the Horse-guards, opposite to the soldiers parade in St. James's Park.

Q. What is the nature, or form, of the building?

A. The front is of the rustic order. The structure consists of three stories, with arched windows. In the centre there is a range of pillars of the Ionic order, upon which is a pediment. Within this pile of building there is an area, encompassed with various other buildings; such as the Offices of Plantations, Trade, &c.

Q. Under whose management is the Treasury?

A. Under the inspection of five lords commissioners, the chief of whom is stiled First Lord of the Treasury, and has a salary of 4000*l.* per annum, with many other emoluments. The other lords commissioners have but 1600*l.* per annum each.

Q. What other officers belong to the Treasury?

A. Two secretaries, four head clerks, and fourteen other subordinate ones; two solicitors, who have 400*l.* a year each; and an office-keeper, with 300*l.* per annum; five messengers, and other servants under them.

Q. Where is the Exchequer-office situated?

A. At the south end of New Palace-yard.

Q. Under whose management is this office?

A. Under the chancellor of the Exchequer. There is also another great officer of the Exchequer called the Auditor. His business is to file the bills of the tellers of the Exchequer, and to draw out all orders that are signed by the lords of the Treasury, for issuing out of money, &c. He makes out debentures to the persons who have pensions, annuities, &c. out of the Exchequer. For the several respective discharges of these duties he keeps a chief clerk, a clerk of register, a cash-book clerk, and an Exchequer-bill clerk, besides several other under clerks.

Q. What other great officers belong to the Exchequer?

A. Four tellers, and their deputies and clerks.

Q. What is their duty?

A. To receive all money due to the king, and make out bills for tallies, to enter them down, and examine that they are correct. There is another officer called clerk of the pells, whose duty is to engross the tellers bills on a parchment skin. He has also a deputy and two clerks, and there are several other officers of a more subordinate rank.

Q. Where

Q. Where is the Navy office situated?

A. In Crutched Friars, where all affairs relative to the royal navy are transacted.

Q. What kind of building is it?

A. It is very plain, but suitable and very convenient for the purposes intended.

Q. What officers of importance belong to this office?

A. First the treasurer of the Navy, who is an officer of great trust, who receives and pays large sums for the service of the Navy, and does all other business relative thereto.

Q. What is his salary?

A. 2000*l.* per annum: besides many other considerable emoluments.

Q. What other officer of note is there in this office?

A. The comptroller of the navy; whose business it is to know the price of the stores belonging to the shipping, and to examine the victuallers and storekeepers accounts, he is allow'd two clerks at 100*l.* per year, and 8 of 50*l.* per year each, besides a chief clerk in the seaman's office at 200*l.* and nine at 50*l.* a year each, there are also two joint surveyors of 500*l.* per ann. salary; a clerk of the acts, to record all contracts, warrants and bills. There belongs an assistant also to this office, of 300*l.* per annum, a chief clerk of 100*l.* one of 60*l.* another of 60*l.* besides gratuities, and nine of 50*l.* per annum each. There are several other officers that belong to the Navy office, such as, comptroller of the treasurer's accounts, comptroller of the victualling accounts, comptroller of the storekeeper's accounts, three extra commissioners, a commissioner resident at Gibraltar, one at Chatham-yard, one at Portsmouth-yard, and one at Plymouth-yard.

Q. Where is the Pay office of the Navy situated?

A. In Broad-street near London wall, and is manag'd by a paymaster and treasurer, an accomptant, eight clerks, two extra clerks, six clerks for paying bills, keeping the books, &c. and an extra clerk; there is also a cashier of the victualling and four clerks.

Q. What is the treasurer's salary?

A. He has a fix'd salary of two thousand pounds per annum,

annum, and the paymasters 500*l*. the clerks have between 50 and 80*l* per annum each, and the cashier of the victualling has a fix'd salary of 150*l*. per ann. and his clerks between 40 and 70*l*. per annum each.

C H A P. XV.

Of the several respective societies in London, Westminster, &c.

Q. WHERE does the royal society meet?

A. In Crane-court, Fleet-street; this laudable society took its origin from a company of ingenious men, who met for the encouragement of natural knowledge, and philosophical subjects.

Q. Who were the chief at first of the learned of this society?

A. Sir William Petty, Dr. Wilkins, Mr. Robert Boyle, Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Wren and several others, who met first at Oxford.

Q. In what year did these learned men first meet?

A. In the year 1651, and by degrees, this honourable society came to be the most considerable in all England.

Q. At what time was their charter granted to them?

A. In and about the middle of the year 1662, whereby they were stiled, The Royal Society, which was to be composed of a chief president and fellows, for promoting natural knowledge, and useful arts.

Q. What place had they given to them by their founder?

A. King Charles the Second, gave them Chelsea college with a few acres annex'd to it, but not long after he purchas'd it from them again for an hospital, for maim'd soldiers.

Q. What other remarkable benefactor had this society?

A. Henry Howard duke of Norfolk gave a most noble collection of curious books, &c. with this proviso, that if the

he society should not carry their designs into effectual execution, that the library should be restor'd to his family gain, for which purpose, he caus'd his name to be put n^e every book.

Q. What other benefactors encourag'd this society?

A. Secretary Aston gave a great number of valuable books and many natural and artificial curiosities, upon which a Musæum was founded by Mr. Colwall, who added greatly and in a most generous manner to these curiosities.

Q. Where was the society's place of meeting at this time?

A. At Gresham college, but they soon after remov'd to their present house in Crane-court.

Q. How is this learned body govern'd?

A. By a president, and council of 21 persons of distinguished abilities, but most of the great princes in Europe are honorary fellows of this society.

Q. What officers belong to this society to transact their affairs.

A. A president, treasurer, two secretaries and curators.

Q. What is their method of electing fellows of this society?

A. The person to be elected must be first recommended at their meetings by three members, and must give in to the secretaries a paper with their name, profession, and place of abode, then this paper lies for a fortnight at their meetings, before a ballot can be propos'd, and at the said ballot, two thirds at least must consent to his election, and this only with a proviso that there be at least 21 members present at the balloting.

Q. What is done next for confirming his election?

A. He is then to be introduced and admitted, having first sign'd a solemn obligation, That he will use his utmost endeavours to promote the good of the royal society of London, for the improvement of natural knowledge.

Q. What is paid down upon the first admission?

A. A fee of five guineas, and afterwards 13 s. each quarter, for all which they either pass their bonds, or

pay one certain sum of 20 guineas, which excuses all future payments.

Q. What is the chief business of the society?

A. To take down an account, read, hear and consider upon letters, reports, and other papers, relative to philosophical experiments, &c.

Q. Upon what days does this society meet?

A. On Thursdays in the afternoon about six o'clock.

Q. When was the antiquarian society first instituted?

A. About the year 1586, by the literati of this kingdom, but it came to little perfection till the year 1714, when it was undertaken by a number of gentlemen fond of antiquities, and the thorough knowledge of them; who agreed to meet one day in each week, and promoted correspondencies with all parts abroad, for the improvement of this society.

Q. Who first encouraged this society by his countenance and favour?

A. King George II. who granted them a charter, in the year 1751, and became their patron.

Q. Under what regulations is this society?

A. That the council of this society shall consist of 21 members; that the head president and council shall on every 23d of April, proceed to elect a president, council, and fellows, for the ensuing year.

Q. What other persons of note are concerned in this society?

A. The arch-bishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and the secretaries of state, are appointed as visitors, if any differences arise, to settle and adjust the said abuses.

Q. What is their method of electing fellows?

A. The person to be elected, must be first recommended by three of the society, in a paper signed in their own hand, signifying their name, profession, and place of habitation; this paper is placed up in view during six meetings of the members, and then the person is elected or rejected by ballot.

Q. What are their fees of admission?

A. They pay five guineas, and sign a solemn obligation to promote to their utmost power the interest of the society, and keep up to its rules and regulations.

Q. What

Q. What further expence attends the being elected?

A. They contribute one guinea per annum, or pay down ten guineas to excuse all future payments.

Q. What is their place and hours of meeting?

A. At six o'clock in the afternoon, at a house of the society's in Chancery lane.

Q. In what does their business chiefly consist?

A. To read, receive, and consider, all affairs relative to the antiquities of all countries, their customs, coins, charters, medals, monuments, &c.

Q. Are their antiquities to be seen by the publick?

A. There are several curious pieces of antiquity engraved on copper plates, which have been published by the society, for the perusal of the publick; such as ruins of palaces, old coins, lamps of various kinds, ancient pictures of our kings, seals of antiquity, tombs, medals, &c. all which may be purchased at a moderate expence.

Q. For what particular use was the marine society formed?

A. For furnishing the fleet with boys for the sea, who in a short time became useful mariners.

Q. By whom was it first instituted?

A. By a number of gentlemen of a laudable spirit, who as well from a compassion for their fellow creatures, as for the honour of their country, first established this society.

Q. In what manner are the objects of this society disposed?

A. Every man of war, trading vessel, and privateer, in time of war, take a number of these boys, which become useful to them, and in a few years, are very serviceable in manning the royal navy.

Q. At what age were they taken aboard the ships?

A. Generally at the age of 14 or 15 years, provided they were four feet three inches in height; they are not press'd into the service, but they may be redemanded by their parents or friends at any time, for which purpose the publick are invited to view them at their publick office over the Royal Exchange.

Q. What

Q. What are the boys and landmen allowed upon entering into the service?

A. The allowance to the boys, is a coarse hat, a night cap, a kersey jacket and breeches, a strong flannel waistcoat, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, two handkerchiefs, a bed, blanket, rug, coverlid and pillow, a pair of buckles and buttons, needles, thread and a knife, a new testament and common prayer book, and a knapsack to hold their cloaths.

Q. What is the landmen's allowance?

A. Besides the bounty of 11 10s. they have a strong hat, kersey jacket, drawers and waistcoat, a pair of trousers, two pair of strong stockings, one pair of shoes, two shirts, two caps, knife, buttons, buckles, thread, needles, &c. and a bag for their cloaths.

Q. When are the meetings of this society held?

A. On the first Thursday in January, April, July and October.

Q. When was the amicable society in Serjeants Inn, incorporated by charter?

A. In the year 1706. by queen Anne.

Q. What is the chief purpose of this perpetual assurance office?

A. To make provision for the wives, children, friends and relations of those that chuse to become members of it; under proper restrictions.

Q. What is the fix'd number of the members to be incorporated?

A. They are not to exceed 2000.

Q. What is the cost and rules of admission into this amicable society?

A. After paying the charge of the policy, and ten shillings entrance money, each person is to pay 5l. a year payable quarterly, and from these payments the dividends to claimants are to arise, so that for every 5l. paid yearly, the nominee of the person deceas'd is to receive 12 5l. but no person can hold more than 3 shares or numbers.

Q. What are the several advantages arising from being a member of this society?

A. The

A. The chief advantages arise to physicians, lawyers and clergymen, and particularly to persons possess'd of places or employments for life; to parents, husbands, wives and other relations, whose income determine with their lives, but who by insuring their lives, may bequeath to their families a claim to receive 125*l.* for every 5*l.* per year paid in.

Q. What are the regulations of this society according to their printed account of last year?

A. That all persons at the time of their admission are to be between the ages of twelve and forty five, and must then appear to be in a good state of health. Persons living in the country may be admitted by certificates and affidavits, forms of which may be had at the offices. Every claimant is empowered to put in a new life in the room of the deceased within twelve calendar months next after the end of the current year, for which his or her claim shall be allowed as often as the same shall happen, upon payment of 10 guineas entrance. Any person may have two or three several insurances, or numbers, on one and the same life, whereby such persons will be intitled to a claim on each number so insured.

Q. How are the affairs of the corporation managed?

A. By a court of twelve directors annually chosen within forty days after every 25th of March; and the majority of the members assembled at a general court, which is never to consist of less than twenty, are empowered to make laws, and ordinances for the good government of the corporation; the charter directs one of the members of the society to be elected their register, who being also their receiver and accomptant, is therefore required by the by-laws to give good security in the sum of 2000*l.* at least.

Q. What other officers belong to this society?

A. Five of this society are yearly chosen auditors, whose business it is to inspect the affairs of the society, the quarterly and annual accounts, and to enter into the director's book a ballance of the society's cash.

Q. When did the society for the reformation of mon-
ners commence?

A. In

A. In the year 1692, a few persons of religious principles met to carry into execution the putting in practice the penal laws against all publick vices, in hopes of putting a stop to those growing evils.

Q. Was this plan encouraged by the higher powers?

A. King William espous'd their cause in a strenuous manner, as well as queen Mary, queen Anne and the greater part of the clergy of dignities in the church, all being join'd by the endeavours of many pious men.

Q. How does this society proceed in this good work?

A. By appointing constables and others to go about the streets, and other public places, to take up profane persons, breakers of the sabbath and all irregular and disorderly livers.

Q. What other method do they take to reform the vicious.

A. By dispersing good books, and putting them into the hands of the profane swearers and all persons abandon'd to vice, and this society regularly publishes an account of the progress that they have made, and have quarterly sermons preached against the reigning vices of the age; in short this method has had so good an effect, as to spread it's healing influence, not only over this kingdom of Britain, but over all the Christian nations of Europe.

Q. Where is the society held for promoting christian knowledge?

A. At their house in Bartler's buildings near Holborn.

Q. What is the date of the origin of this society?

A. It was founded in the year 1698, by a body of pious prelates and other religious persons.

Q. What was the first step that they took?

A. They gave away among the people, little books of piety, in order to infuse a spirit of religion into the laity, they also purchas'd a great number of useful books and sent them to the several plantations abroad, and instituted parochial libraries in those countries, and encouraged the poorer clergy to instruct the ignorant in these kingdoms, and applied themselves to set up schools for the education, and workhouses for the employment of the poor.

Q. How

Q. How far did the benign influence of this society extend?

A. They sent missionaries even to the East-Indies, to convert the Pagan inhabitants, and in the year 1719, they caus'd many thousand copies of the new testament, to be printed in Arabic, with psalters, catechetical instructions &c. to be dispers'd all over Persia, Palestine, Syria and Egypt; in a few years after they rais'd charitable collections for the persecuted protestants in Germany. In the year 1744, they undertook an edition of the bible, common prayer book, and singing psalms in the Welch language, and speedily dispers'd a large number of them to the amount of many thousands.

Q. How often does this society meet?

A. They meet every fortnight to consider on matters that may be serviceable to the community.

Q. Where does the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, hold their meetings?

A. At the Chapter house in St. Paul's church yard.

Q. When was this society founded?

A. In the 12th year of king William the Third's reign, by his letters patent, incorporating the archbishop of Canterbury, and one hundred of the clergy, nobility and gentry, and empowering them to purchase 2000l. per year in fee, besides goods and chattels without restraint.

Q. What has this society done towards the furtherance of this good work of establishing the gospel truths?

A. They have sent several clergymen of the establish'd church, to the colonies abroad, to instruct the Indians and others, in the principles of the christian religion and have dispers'd books of devotion throughout all the English plantations.

Q. What is their time for electing the officers of this society?

A. They meet on the third Friday in February, in order to chuse a president, vice president, a treasurer, auditors, secretaries &c. the members of this society also meet once in each month, at the publick library room in St. Martin's in the fields, but at their annual meeting they

they have an anniversary sermon preached at Bow church, in Cheapside, when the greater part of the members attend.

CHAP XVI.

Of the publick Musæum, at Montague house.

Q. WHEN was this Musæum first establish'd?

A. In the year 1753, upon the death of sir Hans Sloane Bart. who bequeathed to the publick by his will, his large collection of natural history, his great and valuable library and numerous curiosities, which cost him above 48,000l, at the same time providing that the parliament would pay his assignees the full sum of 20,000l, Sir Hans Sloane also appointed persons in trust, on whose application an act was pass'd for raising 300,000l by lottery, 200,000 of which belong'd to the adventurers, 10,000 to purchase lord Oxford's manuscripts, 20,000 to pay off Sir Hans's executors, and 30,000, the interest of which was for paying the officers salaries and other expences of the Musæum, and 40,000l. for providing a proper place for containing all these curious collections, &c.

Q. What place have they purchas'd for this purpose?

A. They bought Montague house in great Russel street Bloomsbury, which is not only a most magnificent, but a very convenient repository in all respects.

Q. What sum of money did this house, the repairs, alterations, book-cases, cabinets and the other conveniences amount to?

A. To the sum of 26,000l; and to compleat the whole, his majesty has given the libraries of the several kings of Great Britain.

Q. How many volumes, including books of drawings, manuscripts, and prints, does the whole amount to?

A. In the whole above 49,000 volumes, beside the other curiosities of antiquity, such as seals, metals, minerals, cameo's.

cameo's and intaglios, chrystals, fossils, corals, precious stones, agates, shells, quadrupedes, vipers, insects and dried plants, &c. The very catalogues of which amount to 36 volumes in Folio, and 6 other sizes.

Q. By what laws are the publick govern'd with respect to their liberty of viewing these curiosities?

A. First. That the Musæum be kept open every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, and a few holidays. Secondly. That it be kept open from the hour of nine till three o'clock in the afternoon, between the months of September and May exclusive, but on Mondays and Fridays only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during these four months of May, June, July, and August. Thirdly. That such curious or studious persons, who are desirous to see the Musæum, be admitted by tickets delivered by the porter upon their application by letter, which must contain their names, condition and place of habitation, as also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted, and that the said names be inserted in the tickets, and if they shall be judg'd proper to be admitted, the porter shall deliver tickets to them upon their applying a second time. Fourthly. That ten tickets only be given out for each hour of admittance. Fifthly, That the said number of tickets be delivered for the admission of company at the hours of 9, 10, 11, and 12 in the morning, and for the hours of four and five in the afternoon of those days in which the Musæum is to be open at that time. Sixthly, That if the number of persons producing tickets for any hour does not exceed 5, they be desired to join in one company in order to be attended by the under librarian or his assistant. Seventhly, That if any persons having obtain'd tickets be prevented from making use of them, they be requested to return them to the porter in due time, that others may not be excluded. Eighthly, That the several companies may view the whole Musæum in a regular manner, they are first shewn the manuscripts and medals, next, the artificial productions, and lastly the books, by the particular attendants in their respective stations. Ninthly, That one hour only be allowed to satisfy their curiosity in each room. Tenthly, That

That in going thro' the rooms, if any person desires to see any book, or any curiosity, that it shall be handed to them by the officer of the house, who is to restore it to its proper place, and that only one book &c. be deliver'd to the company at a time, and that the person attending be ready to give the company any satisfactory account relative to the collection that they ask him. Eleventh, That at the end of each hour, notice be given, for the company to remove, to make way for other companies desirous to view these collections. Twelfthly, That if any persons come after the hour mark'd in the tickets, that they be admitted and may join the company that they belong to. Thirteenth, That a catalogue of the books and collections, be laid on a table in each department. Fourteenth, That numbers agreeing with those of the books &c. in the catalogue, be affix'd to the books, &c. in order to find out the more easily the said books or collections. Fifteenth, That the medals, coins, &c. be not expos'd to view but by the leave of the trustees, or the principal librarian, that the hours for seeing them, be from one to three, that only two persons be admitted at a time, that but one thing be shewn at a time, and that such medal or coin be replac'd before any person goes out of the room. Sixteenth, That if any persons desire to see the Museum more than once, that they may apply for tickets in the manner abovemention'd. Seventeenth, That no children be admitted. Eighteenth, That no officer of the Museum shall accept of any fee or reward from any person desirous to view the books, collections, &c.

Q. Describe the particular plan of this magnificent repository?

A. After entering at the porter's lodge, you are brought into a magnificent hall, where you go up a grand staircase finely painted by La Fosse, the subject is Phaeton begging of Apollo to permit him to drive his chariot; there is also a landscape by Rousseau; from this you pass on to a room whose painted ceiling represents the fall of Phaeton, this place contains an Egyptian mummy and some other antiquities, there is adjoining a magnificent saloon, the ceiling of which is painted by La Fosse, Rousseau.

seau and Baptist, you then pass on to the Cottonian and Manuscript rooms, from these into the Harleian Manuscript department, from thence into the Medal room, and into another that contains Sir Hans Sloan's manuscripts, and you pass on to the great room of antiquities, from whence you are led to the several apartments, containing, fossils, minerals, vegetables, shells, animals in spirits, or dried, insects and artificial curiosities, the next room shewn you, is where Dr. Knight's curious apparatus of magnetism is kept, adjoining which are numerous grand repositories of the royal libraries; Sir Hans Sloan's great library of above 40000 volumes; besides the apartments for the meeting of the trustees, &c. with many convenient rooms for the officers of the Museum.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the several trading Companies, and their respective Halls, in London.

Q. **W**HEN was the Stationer's company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by letters patent, in the year 1557.

Q. How is it governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, and 34 assistants, with a livery of 272 members, who pay a fine of 20l. upon each of their admissions.

Q. Of what value does the stock of this company consist?

A. Of near 15000 l. which is made use of in printing psalters, primers, almanacks, school books, the sole printing of which is confirmed to them by letters patent granted by several kings.

Q. Of how many shares does their stock consist?

A. Of twenty whole shares, of 320 l. each, which are for the most part in the possession of those of the Court of Assistants; of 40 half shares of 160l. each; of 80 quarter

ter shares, of 80 l. each; and of 160 half quarter shares of 40 l. each.

Q. What are the regulations of this company with respect to their stock?

A. That upon the death of any married man that has stock, the profits arising from his share, shall descend to his widow, which she shall enjoy during her widowhood or life, but at the expiration of either, they chuse another person to enjoy her share, and as soon as he is elected, he must pay the deposit money to the late widow, her husband, or if deceased, her assignees.

Q. At what time are the dividends made?

A. At Christmas, and encreased or decreased according to the expence of the preceding year, but it is seldom less than 40 l. upon a whole share as above-mentioned.

Q. Who are the directors of the stock?

A. The master and wardens of the company, and six members elected yearly, who settle all accounts relative thereto.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. Near Amen Corner, and is a handsome spacious building, with an ascent to it, by a flight of stairs, and it is enlightened by two rows of windows, one of an elliptical form, the other upright. Upon the whole, this hall is not only ornamental, but very convenient?

Q. When was the Ironmongers company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward IV. in the year 1464.

Q. How is this company governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, and the whole livery.

Q. Of what number does the livery consist?

A. Of 82, who are also assistants, and whose admission fine amounts to 15 l.

Q. What effects has this company?

A. They have a very considerable estate, out of which, and by the orders of the donors, is yearly paid 1700 l. the chief contributor to this company, was Mr. Betton, who bequeathed 25000 l. part of which is to be employed in

in the redemption of English slaves, taken by the Turks ; the remaining parts to be divided between the charity schools in the bills of mortality, and the poor of the Ironmongers company.

Q. Where is their hall situated ?

A. In Fenchurch-street, and is a very handsome building, fronted with stone.

Q. When was it erected ?

A. In the year 1748.

Q. Describe the particular style of this building ?

A. The lower story is built in the rustic taste, the middle of which projects ; in this part there is a large arched entrance and two windows, with two others on each side. Above this story rises the fabric, decorated with Ionic pilasters, in the midst of which is a grand Venetian window, and above it, a round one, the central part of the structure, has a pediment supported by pillars, and the arms of the company handsomely decorated in basso relievo.

Q. When was the Drapers company incorporated ?

A. In the year 1439, by letters patent granted by Henry VI.

Q. What is remarkable in the title given to this company ?

A. It is styled by the title of the master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the Guild, or fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers of the city of London.

Q. How is this company governed ?

A. By a master, four wardens, and 30 assistants, with 140 livery, whose fine of admission is 25 l. they give to charitable uses above 3500 l. per year.

Q. Where is Drapers hall situated ?

A. In Throgmorton-street, and is a large and noble structure, built in a quadrangular manner, decorated with large columns and arches, and has four piazzas, the hall is ornamented with the pictures of king William III. king George I. and king George II. with a picture also of Henry Fitz-alwine, an antient draper, and the first lord mayor of London.

Q. What

ter shares, of 80 l. each; and of 160 half quarter shares of 40 l. each.

Q. What are the regulations of this company with respect to their stock?

A. That upon the death of any married man that has stock, the profits arising from his share, shall descend to his widow, which she shall enjoy during her widowhood or life, but at the expiration of either, they chuse another person to enjoy her share, and as soon as he is elected, he must pay the deposit money to the late widow, her husband, or if deceased, her assignees.

Q. At what time are the dividends made?

A. At Christmas, and encreased or decreased according to the expence of the preceding year, but it is seldom less than 40 l. upon a whole share as above-mentioned.

Q. Who are the directors of the stock?

A. The master and wardens of the company, and six members elected yearly, who settle all accounts relative thereto.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

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A. In the year 1439, by letters patent granted by Henry VI.

Q. What is remarkable in the title given to this company ?

A. It is stiled by the title of the master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the Guild, or fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers of the city of London.

Q. How is this company governed ?

A. By a master, four wardens, and 30 assistants, with 140 livery, whose fine of admission is 25 l. they give to charitable uses above 3500 l. per year.

Q. Where is Drapers hall situated ?

A. In Throgmorton-street, and is a large and noble structure, built in a quadrangular manner, decorated with large columns and arches, and has four piazzas, the hall is ornamented with the pictures of king William III. king George I. and king George II. with a picture also of Henry Fitz-alwine, an antient draper, and the first lord mayor of London.

Q. What

Q. What other rooms are there ?

A. There are several large ones, besides the hall and court room, in the latter of which there is a picture of Mary queen of Scots, at full length, and her son king James, then a child, in her hand ; at the end of a gallery, there is a large room called the ladies room, over the chimney-piece, is a picture of Sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor of London ; there is a very remarkable room belongs to this hall, called the record room, the doors of which are iron, and a large cistern of water over it, to preserve it from the flames, in case of any accident of fire adjoining it.

Q. When was the Mercers company incorporated ?

A. In the year 1393, by letters patent from king Richard II.

Q. What are the particular privileges of this company ?

A. They are excused from quarterage, and their admission fine is only two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

Q. By whom is this company governed ?

A. By a prime, and three wardens, 42 assistants, and 230 liverymen.

Q. Where is their hall situated ?

A. In Cheapside, the front of which is decorated with a magnificent entrance, enriched with the figures of Cupids mantling the companys arms, the balcony is ornamented with columns of the ionic order, and a pediment, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity ; the court within, has piazzas, the hall and parlour wainscoted with oak, and fretwork ceilings.—This is the first of the twelve principal companies.

Q. When was the Merchant Taylors company incorporated ?

A. In the year 1466, by king Edward IV. and was afterwards, in king Henry VIIth's, reign, who was a member of it, reincorporated by the title of the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors, of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London.

Q. How is this company governed ?

A. By

A. By a master, four wardens, 38 assistants, and 396 livery men, whose admission fine is 20*l*.

Q. What effects have this company?

A. They possess an estate of 2000*l* per annum merely for charitable uses, besides considerable properties belonging to the company for their own emoluments.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Threadneedle street.

Q. When was the Barber's company incorporated?

A. In the year 1461, by letters patent granted by king Edward the Fourth, and in the year 1512 an act was passed to debar any persons except the Barbers, from practising surgery in the city of London, and within seven miles, but after some time some persons that were not barbers, were admitted as practitioners in the art of surgery, upon which the parliament consented to unite them by the style and title of the masters of the mystery or commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of the city of London, and it was also enacted, that all those persons that practis'd the art of shaving, shou'd not practice that of surgery, except that part of it that belongs to drawing of teeth.

Q. Was this union of their companies at any time dissolv'd?

A. In the 18th year of his late majesty king George the Second, the surgeons were form'd into a distinct company, but the barbers enjoy'd the benefit of their hall and were styl'd by the title of the master, governors and commonalty of the mystery of Barbers of London.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master and three other governors, 24 members of the court of assistants, and a great number of liverymen.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Monkwell street, and consists of a great hall, library, theatre, court room, and many convenient offices; the entrance of the hall is decorated with the company's arms, and other ornamental work; the court room is embellish'd with a fret work ceiling and has the picture of king Henry the Eighth, and king Charles the Second, and one of the court of assistants; the theatre has four

ranges of seats. This room has the bust of king Charles the First, and the twelve signs are here describ'd, with the figures of the liberal sciences, with several skeletons, human bones and the skins of men and women preserv'd in their full proportion.

Q. Who plann'd the design of this theatre?

A. It was designed by the great Inigo Jones, and is esteem'd a fine proportion'd structure, with such elegance and simplicity as to please every spectator.

Q. When was the Surgeon's company incorporated?

A. It was originally incorporated with the Barbers (as before mention'd) by king Edward the Fourth, in the year 1461, but afterwards they united themselves into a distinct company, by the title of the Surgeons of London, but as they were not incorporated by this separate title, the parliament join'd them again with the barbers, at the same time excusing those that practic'd surgery, from serving parish offices, and debarring those of the company that practic'd shaving, to officiate in the surgery business, except by drawing teeth only.

Q. How long were they thus incorporated as barber surgeons?

A. Till the year 1744, when they petition'd that they might be made a distinct company, upon which an act was pass'd accordingly, and they were incorporated by the title of the master, governors and commonalty of the art and science of surgery.

Q. How are they govern'd?

A. By a master, and two other governors, ten examiners in surgery, and twenty one persons of the court of assistants.

Q. Where is their new hall built?

A. In the Old Bailey, and is an elegant fabric; there is an ascent to the principal apartments, by a double flight of stairs, in the centre of which, is an entrance for bringing in dead bodies for dissection; particularly those executed for murder; the front of this building is in the rustic style, with a row of pillars in the Ionic; there are two ranges of windows, one of large and another of smaller.

Q. When

Q. When was the Haberdasher's company incorporated?

A. In the year 1407, by king Henry the Sixth, by the name of the fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the city of London, but the present company are styl'd by the title of the master and wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers.

Q. By whom is this company govern'd?

A. By a master, four wardens, 93 assistants, and 342 members, who pay an admission fine of 5l.

Q. Where is Haberdashers hall situated?

A. In Maiden-lane in the city, and is a strong brick building, the hall is pav'd with marble and portland stone, the lower part wainscotted, the whole decorated with columns of the Corinthian order.

Q. When was the Goldsmiths company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward the Third, in the year 1327.

Q. What privileges had they?

A. They had a right of inspecting, trying and regulating all silver wares, and of punishing all persons concern'd in working adulterated gold or silver.

Q. How are they govern'd?

A. By a prime warden and three others, 98 assistants, and 198 members of their livery, who pay an admission fine of 20l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. In Foster-lane Cheapside, an irregular building with a large arch'd door, ornamented with pillars in the Doric order, with the arms of the company; their hall is very spacious and well enlightened, in the hall there are several pictures, such as Sir Hugh Middleton's and Sir Martin Bowyer's, great benefactors to this company; Sir Hugh deserves the greatest honour, being the person that conducted the bringing the New River water to this city; this company have very considerable effects, and pay above 900l. per annum to charitable uses.

Q. When was the company of Apothecaries incorporated?

A. In the year 1606 by king James the First; at that time they were united with the Grocers, but in ten years after they were incorporated by the title of the master, wardens and society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries of the city of London.

Q. How is this company govern'd?

A. By a master, two wardens, and 21 assistants, and 145 livery, whose admission fine is 16l.

Q. What privilege have they.

A. They are excus'd from ward and parish offices.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. It is situated in Black Fryars; it has a pair of gates in front leading into a court paved very elegantly, the hall is decorated with pillars in the Tuscan stile of building, it is partly wainscotted and has a fine ceiling of fretwork; there hangs up in this hall, the picture of king James the First, and there is plac'd near him the bust of his apothecary, Dr. Gideon Delaune.

Q. What offices belong to this building?

A. There is one large galenical elaboratory, and another chemical one, with great store of drugs, as well for home, as foreign consumption.

Q. Where is their physick garden?

A. They have a very noble one at Chelsea, well supply'd both with exotic and domestic plants, &c. given them by the ever memorable Sir Hans Sloane.

Q. When was the Grocers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1345, by king Edward the Third, and was confirm'd by king Henry the Sixth, and afterwards by king Charles the First, with a full power of inspecting the goods and weights of all grocers (or pepperers as they were antiently call'd,) they had also a power of constituting a master weigher.

Q. How is this company govern'd?

A. By a prime warden and three others, 52 assistants, and 128 livery men, whose admission fine is 20l., there are very valuable effects belong to this company.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. On the north side near the Poultry, on ground purchas'd by the company of grocers in the year 1410, and

is a well design'd building, and the rooms so capacious, that it was lent to the bank of England, till their present structure for the bank was erected.

Q. When was the Armourers company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated in the year 1423 by king Henry the Sixth, by the name of the master and wardens, brothers and sisters of the fraternity of the guild of St. George, of the men of the mysteries of the armourers of the city of London.

Q. What particular honour did the king do this company?

A. He became one of their members.

Q. Is any other company united to this?

A. The braziers company is united to it.

Q. How are the companies governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, and 21 assistants, with a livery of 80 members whose admission fine is 25l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. It is a very old building in Coleman-street.

Q. When was the Blacksmiths company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, by letters patent granted by her to this company.

Q. By whom is it govern'd?

A. By a master three wardens, 21 assistants, and 220 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 8l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. It is erected on Lambeth-hill.

Q. When was the Loriner's, commonly called the Bit-makers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1712 by letters patent from queen Anne, by the title of the masters, wardens, assistants and commonalty of loriners of the city of London.

Q. By whom are they governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, 24 assistants, and 69 members of the livery.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have their hall in Basinghall-street, near London wall.

Q. When was the Founders company incorporated?

A. In the year 1614 by letters patent from king James the First.

Q. How are they governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, 24 assistants, and 132 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 8l. 7s 6d.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Founder's court Lothbury.

Q. What privileges have this company?

A. By their charter, they are entitled to search for and view all brass weights within their jurisdiction, and all weight makers in London and its suburbs, are oblig'd to bring their weights, and have them siz'd by this company's standard, and stamp'd with their mark.

Q. When was the Pewterer's company incorporated?

A. In the year 1474, by letters patent granted by king Edward the Fourth.

Q. What privileges do they enjoy?

A. They have a power of inspecting the pewter all over the kingdom to prevent the sale of base metal, and to stop the importation of foreign pewter.

Q. By whom is the corporation governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, 28 assistants and 78 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 20l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In that part of Lime-street near Cullum street.

Q. When was the Pinners or Pin-makers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1636 by letters patent granted by king Charles the First.

Q. Of what members does it consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, and 18 assistants.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In great Winchester-street, near Broad-street, but it is chiefly devoted to religious sects, particularly Independents and Anabaptists.

Q. When was the Sadlers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1282 by letters patent granted by king Edward the First.

Q. How are they governed?

A. By

A. By a prime warden and three others, 18 assistants, and seventy members of the livery, whose admission fine is 10l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have a good genteel hall in Cheap-side.

Q. When was the Salters company incorporated?

A. In the year 1558, by letters patent granted by queen Elizabeth.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, 27 assistants, and 190 members of their livery, whose admission fine is 20l.

Q. What estate has this company?

A. A good estate, out of which they pay 480l. per annum to charitable uses.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. It is situated in a court leading from Swithins lane.

Q. When was the Scriveners company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by letters patent granted by king James the First, in the year 1616, by the title of the masters warden and assistants of the society of writers of the city of London.

Q. How is this company governed?

A. By a master, two wardens, 24 assistants, and 53 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 5l.

Q. Where was their hall situated?

A. They had a hall in Noble-street, but they sold it to the Coach-makers company.

Q. When was the Clothworkers company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward the Fourth in the year 1482.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, four wardens, 32 assistants, and 154 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 20l.

Q. What estate has this company?

A. A very great estate, and pay yearly out of it 1350l. to charitable uses.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. It is a handsome building in Mincing-lane, the hall within is a lofty room, at one end there is the figure of king James I. in his robes and another of king Charles

the First, as large as the life, and on the windows are painted the city arms, clothworkers arms, and royal arms, &c.

Q. When was the Coachmakers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1677, by letters patent from king Charles the Second, by the name of the master, wardens, assistants and commonalty of the company of coach and coach harness makers of London.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, three wardens, 23 assistants and 104 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 10l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They purchas'd their hall in Noble-street, from the company of Scriveners.

Q. When was the Fishmongers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1536, by letters patent granted by king Henry the Eighth.

Q. Of what members does it consist?

A. Of a prime warden and five others, 28 assistants and 140 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 13l. 6s and 8d. and they pay large sums to charitable uses.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Thames-street, and as you enter in, there is a large court, and in the building there is the great hall, a spacious room for the assistants, and many great rooms, the ascent is by a double flight of stairs from the river, the whole is finely decorated with pillars in the Ionic order of architecture, with some rustic work in the front, and the company's arms represented in a shield.

Q. When was the company of Stocking weavers incorporated?

A. In the year 1663 by letters patent from king Charles the Second.

Q. By what name were they incorporated?

A. By the name of the master, wardens, assistants and society of the art and mystery of frame-work knitters in the cities of London and Westminster, the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of

A. Of a master, two wardens, 18 assistants, and 58 liverymen, whose admission fee amounts to 10l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a convenient hall in Redcross-street?

Q. When was the company of Butchers incorporated?

A. In the year 1605 by letters patent from king James the First.

Q. How is this company governed?

A. By a master, five wardens, 21 assistants, and 215 members of the livery, whose admission fine is 2l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a pretty neat hall in Pudding-lane.

Q. When was the company of Carpenters incorporated?

A. In the year 1344, by king Edward the Third.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, three wardens, 20 assistants, and 100 livery men, whose admission fine is 8l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. Near London wall facing Bethlem hospital in Carpenters hall yard, and is decorated in the antient style of ornaments.

Q. When was the Coopers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1501 by letters patent from king Henry the Seventh.

Q. How are they govern'd?

A. By a master, three wardens, and 20 assistants, besides a livery of 245 members, whose admission fee is 15l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Basinghall-street.

Q. When was the Cordwainers or Shoemakers company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated in the year 1410 by letters patent granted by king Henry the Fourth, by the style of cordwainers and coblers, which last title signified a dealer in Shoes, but by a later charter they are now entitled by the name of the master, warden, and commonalty of the mystery of cordwainers of the city of London.

Q. Of what members does this corporation consist?

A. Of a master, four wardens and 16 assistants, with 182 livery whose admission fee amounts to 10l.

H. 5.

Q. Where

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In great Distaff-lane, and the hall is a large handsome room, with the pictures of king William and queen Mary hung up there.

Q. When was the Curriers company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated in the year 1605 by letters patent granted by king James the First.

Q. How is this company govern'd?

A. By a master, two wardens 12 assistants and 104 livery men, whose admission fee is $\text{ol. } 13\text{s } 4\text{d.}$

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have a very neat convenient hall near Cripplegate.

Q. When was the Cutlers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1417 by letters patent granted by king Henry the Fifth.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, and 21 assistants, besides 112 members of the livery, whose admission fee is $\text{10}\text{s}$.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have a handsome hall near Dowgate-hill.

Q. When was the Dyers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1462 by letters patent granted by king Edward the Fourth.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. It consists of a master, two wardens, 32 assistants, and 150 members of the livery, whose fee of admission amounts to $\text{1}\text{s}$.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have their hall in Elbow-lane, Dowgate-hill.

Q. When was the Bakers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1307, by letters patent granted in the First year of Edward the Second's reign.

Q. Of what members does it consist?

A. Of a master, four wardens, 32 assistants, and 170 members of the livery, who pay a fee at admission of ten guineas.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. It is situated in Hart-lane, Tower street.

Q. When was the Skinners company incorporated?

A. In

A. In the year 1327 by letters patent granted by king Edward the Third, by the name of the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the body of Christ of the skinner of London.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, four wardens, and 63 assistants, with 142 members of the livery, whose admission fee amounts to 16l.

Q. What particular privileges does this company enjoy?

A. They are totally exempted from paying any quarterage.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a very neat hall and hall room on Dowgate-hill.

Q. When was the Tallow-chandlers company incorporated?

A. It was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward the Fourth in the year 1463.

Q. How is this company govern'd?

A. By a master, four wardens, 40 assistants and 73 members, whose admission fee to each is 15l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a large hall on Dowgate-hill built in the Tuscan order of architecture.

Q. When was the Tilers and Bricklayers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1568 by letters patent granted by queen Elizabeth.

Q. How is this company govern'd?

A. By a master, two wardens, 40 assistants, and 100 livery, who pay each a fine of 12l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a very convenient one in Leaden-hall street.

Q. When was the Turners company incorporated?

A. In the year 1604, by letters patent granted by king James the First, by the title of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art and mystery of the Turners of London.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, 25 assistants, and 150 members of the livery, who pay a fee of 8l. each upon their first admission.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. On College-hill Thames-street.

Q. When was the Vintners company incorporated?

A. In the year 1437 by Henry the 6th by the title of the master, wardens, freemen and commonalty of the mystery of Vintners of the city of London.

Q. Of what members do they consist?

A. Of a master, four wardens, 30 assistants and 106 members of the livery, who each pay upon their admission a fine of 32l.

Q. Of what effects are they possessed?

A. Of a very considerable estate, and pay 600l. per annum to charitable uses.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. In Thames-street, and is a large spacious building with handsome gates, and pillars decorated with festoons of grapes, flowers, &c. with a handsome garden behind the building and a handsome court before it.

Q. When was the Upholders company incorporated?

A. In the year 1627 by letters patent granted by king Charles the First.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, 30 assistants, and 135 members of the livery, whose admission fee upon entrance is 5l.—They have no hall at present.

Q. When was the Weavers company incorporated?

A. In the reign of Henry the Second by letters patent.

Q. Of what members do they consist?

A. Of two bailiffs, two wardens, 18 assistants and 282 members of the livery, whose admission fee at entrance is 6l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a neat hall in Basinghall street, handsomely decorated in the inside.

Q. When was the Masons company incorporated?

A. In 1677, by letters patent granted by king Charles the Second.

Q. Of

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, 24 assistants, and 75 livery men, who pay a fine of admission each of 5l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have a very neat hall in Masons alley Basinghall-street.

Q. When was the Glovers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1638 by letters patent granted by king Charles the First.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, four wardens, 32 assistants, and 132 members of their livery whose fee of admission is 5l 13s 4d.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. They have a convenient hall in Beech-lane.

Q. When was the Painter-stainers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1582 by letters patent granted by queen Elizabeth.

Q. By whom is this company govern'd?

A. By a master, two wardens, 10 assistants, and 126 members of the livery whose admission fine is 14l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Little Trinity-lane, this building is decorated with paintings of various kinds and some capital ones, and a bust of Mr. Thomas Evans who was a considerable benefactor to this company.

Q. What other benefactor of note gave donations to this company?

A. Camden the famous antiquarian, (as his own father was a painter) gave this company a large silver cup and cover which is now made use of always at their elections.

Q. When was the Plumbers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1611 by letters patent granted by king James the First.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, 26 assistants, and 60 members of the livery, who pay an admission fee of 10l.

Q. Where is their hall situated?

A. In Chequer-yard Dowgate-hill.

Q. When was the company of Plaisterers incorporated?

A. In

A. In the year 1501 by king Henry the Eighth by his granting of his letters patent.

Q. Of what members does this company consist?

A. Of a master, two wardens, 32 assistants, and 76 members of the livery, who pay an admission fine of 8l.

Q. Where is their hall?

A. They have a very convenient hall in Addle street.

Q. When was the Leather-sellers company incorporated?

A. In the year 1442 by letters patent granted by king Henry the Sixth.

Q. How is this company govern'd?

A. By a prime warden, and three others, 28 assistants and 150 members of the livery; whose admission fine of each is 20l.

Q. Where is their hall erected?

A. In Little St. Helens, and is grandly decorated with Ionic pillars, embellishments, fretwork ceilings and other ornamental work.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the General and Penny post-offices.

Q. WHERE is the General post office situated?

A. In Lombard-street, opposite to Popes head alley, and is a very handsome convenient structure.

Q. When was this General post office erected?

A. In the 12th year of king Charles the Seconds reign in 1660, by act of parliament.

Q. By what officers is this post-office managed?

A. By two post-masters who have each 200l. per annum; who have under them a secretary of 200l. a year, who has four clerks, who have from 30 to 60l. a year.

Q. What other officers belong to this office?

A. A receiver general at 300l. per annum, and two clerks at 50l. each. An accomptant general at 300l. per annum, a deputy at 100l; and two clerks at 50l. each.

A comp-

A comptroller at 200l. a year and a deputy at 100l. A solicitor at 200l. per annum; a surveyor at 300l. per ann. and two inspectors at 100l. per ann. each; besides clerks, porters, alphabet keepers and carriers.

Q. How are the letters rated?

A. Double letters pay twice as much as single, treble letters three times; and letters of an ounce weight four times as much as single, and every single letter to or from any place not exceeding 80 miles, three-pence, and above 80 miles four pence, and every single letter from England to Dublin six-pence.

Q. How are the letters rated to and from places beyond the sea?

A. As beforementioned, viz. double letters twice as much as single, treble letters three times, &c,

Q. On what nights do the letters go out?

A. On Tuesdays to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of England and Wales. On Fridays, to France, Spain, Italy and all parts of England and Scotland, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Denmark and Holland. On Saturdays, to all parts of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and to many parts of England every night in the week.

Q. On what nights do the letters come in?

A. They come in from all parts of England and Scotland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Wales on Mondays and Fridays, but from foreign parts there is no certainty.

Q. By whom was the Penny post-office first projected?

A. By Mr. David Murray an Upholder in Pater-noster row in the year 1683,

Q. By what other person was it taken into hand?

A. By Mr. William Dockwray who held it till the government laid claim to it, upon which they allowed him a pension of 300l. per annum during his life.

Q. For what design was this office instituted?

A. For carrying letters or small parcels to any part of London,

London, &c. and to the neighbouring towns on putting in one penny with the letter or parcel.

Q. Under whose management is this office?

A. It is govern'd by a postmaster general, and under him a comptroller, an accomptant, a receiver, and comptrollers clerk, with sorters, under sorters, messengers, carriers and receiving houses to the number of 350.

Q. In what method do they proceed with respect to the disposal of the letters?

A. They divide them into six parts for the six offices, the chief of which is in St. Christophers yard; one at Westminster, one at St. Pauls, one at Lincolns Inn, one at Tower-hill and one in Southwark, each of which offices has several towns under their peculiar direction.

Q. What should be observ'd with respect to the speedy dispatch of letters?

A. That they be sent to the particular office, that has the place of direction under its management.

Q. What is the greatest weight that a parcel should weigh?

A. It must not exceed one pound, and cannot be convey'd more than ten miles from its peculiar office.

Q. At what hours are letters received and delivered?

A. From eight in the morning till ten at night, Sundays excepted, but for quick dispatch letters shou'd be put in before six at night, otherwise a whole day may be lost in the delivery.

Q. How often are letters delivered in a day?

A. To places that are near they are collected and delivered two or three times each day; and all general post-letters, as well foreign as domestic, are conveyed from these offices every day at 12 o'clock, and answers to such letters being sent to the receiving offices in the country, will be safely delivered at the general post office in due time.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Insurance Offices, from loss and damage by fire, in London and Westminster.

Q. WHAT is the intent of the Royal Exchange assurance office?

A. For assuring houses and other buildings, goods, merchandize, and wares from fire.

Q. How was this office established?

A. By act of parliament, by which it was enacted that such as should be admitted members of this and the London assurance office, should be each a separate body politic, for the assurance of goods, ships, and merchandize at sea, and for advancing cash on what they call bottomry; that no other society should have these privileges for which they were to pay 300,000 l. into his majesty's Exchequer.

Q. What other charter was granted to them?

A. There was another charter granted them to empower them to ensure not only on ships, but goods, houses, and lives.

Q. What are the conditions of insuring in this office?

A. First, all stone and brick buildings, where no hazardous trades are carried on, or hazardous goods deposited; pay for any sum above 100 l. and not exceeding 1000 l. two shillings per cent, for any sum above 1000 l. and not exceeding 3000 l. two shillings and six-pence per cent. Secondly, for the convenience of those who desire to be insured for a number of years, this office will insure any sum not exceeding 1000 l. at the rate of twelve shillings per cent, for seven years, and as far as 2000 l. at fourteen shillings per cent, without calling on the assured to make good any losses. Hazardous buildings pay an assurance of one shilling per cent, or sometimes two or three according to the largeness of the sum insur'd. Double hazardous goods deposited, or hazardous trades carried on, pay from five shillings to seven and six-pence per annum, according to the greatness of the sum insur'd, and sometimes by special agreement.

Q. Can

Q. Can the same house or goods be insured in two offices?

A. No, and in this case the policy is null and void unless such assurance is allowed by an indorsement on the policy.

Q. What deposit is made in this office?

A. The assured deposit 8s 6d. for the policy and mark, no policy is of force, till one years premium be paid.

Q. What particulars are excepted in this office?

A. They except against making good all damages of fire caus'd by invasions of a foreign enemy or military power.

Q. What is to be observed by the assured?

A. That they give notice upon any loss by fire, to the directors or secretary, within fifteen days after such fire, and deliver in as exact an account of their loss, as they can, and also prove the same by their own oath or oaths of their servants or others, and procure a certificate under the hand of the minister and church-wardens, together with some other reputable inhabitants of the parish, not concern'd in such loss, this certificate setting forth that they are acquainted with the character and circumstances of the sufferer, and know and believe that he or she has really sustain'd such loss by misfortune.

Q. How is this assurance office governed?

A. By a governor, sub-governor, deputy governor and 24 directors, as also a treasurer, secretary, an accomptant and several clerks.

Q. Where is the Sun-fire office kept?

A. In Threadneedle-street near the Royal Exchange, and in Craig's court, Charing-cross.

Q. What does this office insure?

A. Houses and other buildings, goods, wares and merchandizes from loss and damage by fire.

Q. When was this Sun-fire-office first projected, and by whom?

A. In the year 1707 by Mr. John Poovey, who afterwards sold his right to some persons, who united into a society, who for the further security of the insur'd have

rais'd

rais'd a sum amounting to one hundred thousand pounds as a fund.

Q. Upon what terms does this society insure?

A. First, That all policies must be sign'd by three or more trustees, by which policies this society insures houses and other buildings, furniture, wares, merchandize, implements in trade, provided it be the real property of the persons insuring, but they do not insure writings, books of accounts, bills, bonds, money, jewels, gunpowder or pictures. Secondly, on taking out policies, persons are to pay down 7s and 6d. for the policy, stamp, duty and mark, and shall pay the premium to the next quarter day, and from thence for one year after, and during their continuance of insuring shall make all future payments annually within fifteen days after the day fix'd, upon forfeiture of the benefit thereof.

Q. What are the several denominations of the insurances?

A. First common insurances, which are buildings cover'd with slate, tile or lead, again, where no hazardous trades are carried on, or hazardous goods deposited; on such houses, &c. any sum not exceeding 200 l. is insured for four shillings per annum, from 200 l. to 1000 l. for two shillings per cent per annum, and from 1000 l. to 3000 l. for two and six pence per cent, per annum.

Q. What are term'd hazardous insurances?

A. The same as mentioned in the article of the Royal Exchange assurance as above recited; on which, this office insures any sum not exceeding 200 l. at six shillings per annum: from 200 l. to 1000 l. at three shillings per cent per annum, from 1000 l. to 2000 l. at four shillings per cent per annum, and from 2000 l. to 3000 l. at five shillings per cent, per annum.

Q. What do they term double hazardous insurances?

A. They are also as has been already mentioned in the article of the Royal Exchange assurance above recited, and on which this office insures in the following manner, for any sum not exceeding 200 l. at ten shillings per annum, from 200 l. to 1000 l. at five shillings per cent per annum.

and

and from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* at seven and six pence per cent per annum.

Q. Can persons receive any benefit if their goods, &c. be insured in another office?

A. No, except it be first specified by indorsement on the back of the policy, and for other particulars this office insures in the same manner as the Royal Exchange assurance before mentioned.

Q. How is this office managed?

A. By 24 directors, a secretary, and several clerks.

Q. Where is the Union fire-office kept?

A. In a handsome building erected for that purpose in Maiden-lane, Cheapside.

Q. What particulars do they insure at this office?

A. They insure goods and merchandize but not houses, and this is done by a mutual contribution.

Q. What was the origin of this institution?

A. At first several persons mutually agreed to insure one another's goods and merchandize from loss by fire, by an amicable contribution, and join'd in a compact for that intent, on the 16th of February 1714—15.

Q. What are their terms and methods of insurance?

A. They generally insure for seven years certain, and first for every 100*l.* insur'd on goods, deposited in brick or stone buildings two shillings premium and ten shillings deposit, and if not so deposited, but kept in timber buildings three shillings premium, and fifteen shillings deposit, for goods deemed hazardous, they pay more in proportion; insurances above 1000*l.* pay double premium and but the same deposit.

Q. May the insured remove their goods to be kept elsewhere?

A. They cannot till first having it allow'd of by the directors, in other particulars this office varies very little from the other insurance offices.

Q. By whom is this office managed?

A. By 24 directors, out of which they chuse a treasurer, and two assistants, six trustees and five auditors.

Q. Where is the Hand in Hand in fire-office kept?

A. In

A. In Angel-court Snow-hill, opposite St. Sepulchres church: this office insures houses only.

Q. When was it first erected as a fire-office?

A. In the year 1697, by a set of men who enter'd into an agreement to insure each other from losses by fire.

Q. What are the terms of insurance at this office?

A. There are two shillings per cent premium to be paid and ten shillings per cent deposit on brick houses and double those sums on timber houses, being either in London Westminster, or within five miles, and for a term not exceeding seven years; houses at a greater distance pay one shilling addition per cent, and so in proportion for a greater distance.

Q. What other regulations are they under?

A. At the expiration of the policies, or of the properties the insured have in their houses, all persons may upon applying to the office, receive their deposit, and their shares of the profits, after deducting the charges of the office, and their parts of the losses for the time insured.

Q. By whom is this office managed?

A. By 24 directors who meet at the office every Tuesday at three o'clock. This office keep in their service a sufficient number of firemen as the other offices do, with each their respective badges.

Q. Where is the Westminster fire office kept?

A. In Bedford-street Covent-garden, and commenced in February 1717—18.

Q. What particulars does this office insure?

A. Houses only, and is a joint partnership as the Hand in Hand office is, and carried on in almost the same manner.

Q. What are the terms of insurance?

A. First, That no house will be insured at more than 2000l.

Q. What is the utmost extent of this insurance with respect to distance?

A. Twenty-five miles, and all persons insured in this office, pay twelve shillings deposit and four shillings per cent premium, on brick or stone houses and double for timber buildings. But those sums are pledges for the performance

formance of their agreement, and are to be returned at the expiration of their policies, together with the yearly dividends of profits after first deducting the incident charges and contributions to losses.

Q. For what term of years is the insurance?

A. For seven years, when the deposit due upon their respective policies will be repaid, always with proviso that such demands be made within two years after the expiration of the said policies, and all new policies made out must be taken away in three months after their date, or the earnest money will be forfeited.

Q. What other regulations are to be observed?

A. That every member upon any loss is to certify the said loss to the directors within thirty days after such happened, that it may be view'd, and a rate of contribution made. otherwise the society is not obliged to make the said losses good to the insured; with respect to other particulars it resembles the Hand in Hand office, and other fire offices.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Plague that raged in London, and the dreadful Fire that succeeded it.

Q. IN what year did the plague break out?

A. In the beginning of May 1665, this dreadful calamity was inflicted upon this city, and in its first attack only carried off a few persons, but daily increasing, it carried off 500 each week, till at length the weekly bills of mortality arose to some thousands.

Q. What step was taken in this alarming circumstance?

A. The nobility, gentry and citizens fled into the country, and all the inhabitants fled into the fields, inasmuch that grass grew in the most publick streets in London, those that remained in the city made great fires to purify the air, nothing was to be seen but carts with dead bodies,

bodies, women in tears for their children, and the dismal cry of Bring out the dead, with the groans of the dying.

Q. In what month did it rage most?

A. In the month of September the burials amounted to 7000 each week.

Q. What numbers were swept off in the whole during this calamity?

A. The number that died of the plague that year amounted to 68,600 persons, but the whole yearly bill of mortality amounted to 97,356 persons.

Q. What was observable in the weather during this calamity?

A. That there was a general calmness and serenity in the air, insomuch that the birds panted for want of breath occasion'd by the rarefaction of the air.

Q. In what year did the great fire of London happen?

A. On Sunday the second day of September 1666, at one o'clock in the morning.

Q. At whose house did it first break out?

A. At the house of Mr. Faryner a baker in Pudding-lane, this being a wooden house pitch'd on the outside, and the whole lane of wooden buildings almost meeting each other at the top across the lane, the fire soon got a head, and furiously seized on the neighbouring houses on each side, dividing its flames four different ways, and setting Fish-street all in a flame, extended to Thames-street, at that time a repository of hemp, tar, flax, oil, rosin, butter, brimstone and pitch, sugar, wood, brandy and coals, the flames ran eastward and westward consuming all before it, and at length extending to London-bridge, it destroyed its water engines, insomuch as to deprive the city of water to extinguish these flames.

Q. What method was propos'd for the preservation of the city?

A. It was proposed to pull down the houses at some distance all round the burning houses, but this being oppos'd, during the delay the flames spread still farther.

Q. What was the chief cause of its taking such a head?

A. At

A. At that time there was a most violent easterly wind blew for several days which occasioned the flames to extend all the way westward as far as the Temple.

Q. In what particular places did the flames abate?

A. On the west, they stopped at the Temple; on the north at Aldersgate, Cripplegate, and Coleman-street; on the east, at Bishopsgate-street, and Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, and the Tower-dock; and on the south, at the water edge of the Thames.

Q. How many streets and buildings were consumed?

A. There were 400 streets, 13,200 houses, St. Paul's, and 86 churches, six chapels, the Royal Exchange, Custom-house, many hospitals, 50 of the companies halls, three of the city gates and four prisons.

Q. To what amount was the loss sustain'd by this conflagration?

A. According to the most exact computation, it amounted to near eleven millions of pounds, and but seven persons lost their lives.

Q. What were the distressed inhabitants obliged to do?

A. They were compelled to retire to the open fields, where they remained destitute of all necessaries, till the king gave orders that the naval bread and other stores should be distributed amongst the sufferers, and he also encouraged the bringing in provisions from all parts.

Q. How is it supposed that this catastrophe happened?

A. It has been much doubted whether it happened by accident or design, some said it was done by the dissenters, others that the Dutch did it, as they were at that time at war with the English; and at length one Hubert a Frenchman confessed that he was set on to commit this diabolical action by one Peedlow who solicited him to set fire to the bakers house in Pudding-lane, but all these accounts were looked upon as idle tales, and Hubert was found to be disordered in his senses, but however he was condemned and executed upon his own confession only, which was looked upon, at that time to be a very cruel case, as there did not appear the least unfavourable circumstance against him.

Q. What

Q. What is the most probable conjecture with respect to this conflagration?

A. That it was occasioned by the great heat and dryness of that summer, and the houses in that lane being entirely of timber, which very possibly might have taken fire from the natural heat of the sun.

Q. What new plans were thought of for rebuilding the houses in a better manner?

A. There was a noble plan laid down by Sir Christopher Wren, of freeing this metropolis from all the inconveniences of the old one, by widening the streets and rendering them as commodious and healthful as possible; by forming the most public places into open squares, or large piazzas, which noble scheme was demonstrated to be practicable, without trespassing upon any man's property; and also by removing the church yards out of town, they would make room for these useful alterations.

Q. What put a stop to this intended scheme?

A. The obstinacy of many of the citizens who refused to give up the former situation of their houses.

CHAP XXI.

Of the two Temples, Lincolns-inn, Grays-inn, and the several Inns of Law in London, Westminster, &c.

Q. FROM whence do those Inns of court derive their name of the Temple?

A. From their being first founded by the knights Templars, who settled here in the reign of king Henry the Second.

Q. From what did these knights Templars take their rise?

A. There were several Crusaders who in the year 1120 formed themselves into a regular military body, under the denomination of Templars, which title they derived from their being quartered near a church built on the same foundation where Solomons Temple formerly stood.

Q. For what purpose did they form themselves in this uniform manner?

A. To protect the pilgrims who came to visit the holy Sepulchre.

Q. Did this body of men increase?

A. Not long after their first forming themselves many persons of the first rank in all parts of the Christian world, became members of their society, and erected Temples in many cities in Europe.

Q. In what century did this order of men flourish most?

A. In the thirteenth century they were in so flourishing a condition, as to be esteemed and respected in a particular manner by the nobility, foreign ambassadors, and persons of the highest distinction.

Q. In what year did they begin to decline?

A. About the year 1300, when all the Templars both in England and elsewhere, were apprehended and imprisoned and their houses, possessions, and Temple given by Edward the Second, to Valence earl of Pembroke, upon whose death they were given by the crown to the knights hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Q. To what use did they turn them?

A. They let them to the students of the law, which society possess them to this day.

Q. How are these buildings, called the Temple, divided?

A. Into the Inner and Middle Temple, which have separate halls, and but one church, they contain many handsome courts and convenient apartments for the students and others, with gardens and walks fronting the Thames, which enjoy a delightful situation and have a pleasing prospect of Surry.

Q. In what style is the Middle Temple gate erected?

A. After the manner of Inigo Jones, and has a grand front but somewhat narrow, it is built of brick work with pillars of the Ionic order, and over the arch the figure of a holy lamb.

Q. Are there any remains of antiquity belonging to the knights Templars?

A. There

A. There is a great quantity of armour preserved in the Middle Temple, which belonged to the knights Templars, such as helmets, breast plates, halberds, pikes and shields, curiously engraved, and some of them enlaid with gold.

Q. Have they a library at the Middle Temple?

A. There is a library in Garden-court, founded by Mr. Ashley in the year 1641, who also bequeathed 350l. to be laid out in a purchase for a salary to the librarian, who must be a student of that Temple, and elected by the benchers.

Q. What number of volumes does this library contain?

A. About 4000 volumes in most branches of literature, but the greater part in proportion are law books, and parliamentary debates, &c.

Q. At what hours is this library kept open?

A. In term time from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon, and from two till six in summer, and four in winter.

Q. How is the Inner Temple situated?

A. It lies to the east of the Middle Temple, and has a large cloister, a better garden, and more spacious walks than the other.

Q. Of what members does this society consist?

A. Of benchers, barristers and students, the former of whom are governors and preside at commons.

Q. What is particular in their being served at commons?

A. They eat off trenchers, and drink out of green earthen ware pots.

Q. What are their regulations with respect to commons?

A. The members who have chambers, are obliged to keep to commons for fourteen days every term, for which they pay about nine shillings per week.

Q. How many of these terms qualifies them for the bar?

A. They must answer sixteen such terms, and are expected to attend the sittings in Westminster-hall, besides a regular course of study in the law.

Q. What

Q. What are the usual fees upon the admission of a student?

A. About four pounds, including every particular charge.

Q. What officers and servants belong to this society of the Inner Temple?

A. A treasurer, a sub-treasurer, a steward, a chief butler and three others, two cooks and two porters, scullions, &c.

Q. Where is the Middle Temple situated, and why so called?

A. It lies to the westward of the Inner, and is denominated the Middle Temple, from its being the centre of the ancient Temple of the knights Templars.

Q. Who presides as chief in this Temple?

A. The treasurer, who is yearly chosen from among the benchers.

Q. What is the peculiar office or business of the treasurer?

A. To admit students, to appoint and regulate the disposal of chambers, and to be the cash-keeper of the society.

Q. What is most worthy of observation in this Temple?

A. The ancient church which belonged to the knights Templars, into which you enter, under a tower of the old saxon architecture, where there lies entombed the knights Templars, whose figures in stone lie at full length, enclosed within iron rails.

Q. In what year was the ancient church erected here?

A. In the year 1186, and in 70 years after, it was taken down and another erected in its place.

Q. Did this church escape the great fire of London in 1666?

A. It did; and as before mentioned under the article of the fire of London, the fury of the flames abated at this place.

Q. Describe the particulars of this church?

A. It is a very strong fabric, decorated with old ornaments of antiquity, and has a round tower, resembling a fortification, the length of the body of the church within is 84 feet and 62 broad, and its height 36 feet, the windows

TOWNS are well adapted to enlighten the church to advantage, and are nicely proportioned, the turret is small and only sufficient to hold a bell, the round tower is supported with six pillasters, and an upper and lower range of small arches, there are here entombed eleven of the knights Templars, seven of which seem armed and cross legged to represent their love for the holy cross; besides there lie here interred the earl of Pembroke, William Marshal his son, and his brother Gilbert. The walls of the inside of the church are wainscotted with oak seven feet and a half high, and the altar is grandly carved, and decorated with columns of the Corinthian order; the organ gallery is decorated with a compass pediment, and entablature, with the royal arms neatly executed, near this gallery are ornaments, and the figure of a Pegasus, the badge of the Inner Temple society, who sit on the south side of the middle isle, and the Middle Templars on the north side.

Q. What denomination has the minister of the Temple church?

A. He is styled the master, and is appointed by letters patent under the royal seal without institution or induction.

Q. What other clergyman belongs to these societies of the Temple?

A. There is a reader, who reads divine service each day at nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, except on Sundays, when prayers begin at eleven.

Q. Who appoints the afternoon preachers?

A. The treasurers nominate and pay each preacher forty shillings for the performance of that duty.

Q. Where is Lincolns inn situated?

A. On the west side of Chancery-lane.

Q. Why was it called Lincolns inn?

A. Because formerly Lacey earl of Lincoln erected a sumptuous fabric in this place for his city house.

Q. What are the fees of admission into this Inn of court?

A. They amount in the whole to five guineas.

Q. What number of years study is required for admission to the bar?

A. Seven

A. Seven years, and the students are obliged to keep commons fourteen days every term, under a penalty of twenty shillings in case of absence.

Q. Of what buildings does Lincolns-inn consist?

A. It consists of three regular ranges of building, which are occupied by students and other members of this society; these buildings lie open to handsome gardens laid down with gravel walks, grass plats, slopes and decorated with the statues of some of the Roman emperors, and on the west side of these gardens there is a fine terrace walk which commands a noble prospect of Lincolns-inn fields; in the middle of the inn square there is a corinthian fluted column in a basin encompassed with iron rails; at the top of the column there is a sun dial with four sides, and at each corner of the pedestal there is a naked boy blowing out of a marine shell.

Q. What other buildings belong to these inns of court?

A. There is a handsome hall and chapel, built in the Gothic style by Inigo Jones; this chapel is built on pillars, with a paved walk underneath, the windows of the chapel are painted with the principal figures in scripture history, and underneath are the arms of several of the gentlemen belonging to this society; and there is also a good library of books, in every branch of literature and languages.

Q. Where is Grays-inn situated?

A. Near Holborn-bars on the north side of the street.

Q. From whence is it called Grays-inn?

A. From its being the antient residence of the noble family of the Grays, it is chiefly inhabited by students in the law, but other persons take apartments here for the conveniency of the gardens and pleasant walks.

Q. What are the regulations with respect to the students?

A. They are obliged to be in commons fourteen days every term, for which they pay nine shillings per week.

Q. What officers and servants belong to these Inns of court?

A. A treasurer, steward, a chief butler, three under butlers, two cooks, a gardener, and two porters.

Q. What

Q. What are the chief buildings in this Inn?

A. The hall and chapel; but the gardens are the most worthy of notice, being a very pleasant and publick walk as well for the inhabitants as for the publick in general.

Q. How are these gardens laid out?

A. Chiefly in gravel walks between rows of trees, grass plats, terraces, slopes, porticoes, kitchen gardens, &c. In some parts they have a fine view of Highgate and Hampstead.

Q. Where is Lions-inn situated?

A. Between Wych-street and Hollywell-street, and is so denominated from being formerly a common inn with the sign of the Lion, and at present it is one of the inns in chancery.

Q. To which of the inns of court does it most properly belong?

A. To the Inner-Temple.

Q. By what officers is it governed?

A. By a treasurer and twelve other members.

Q. What regulations do they observe with respect to keeping in commons?

A. The members who are students are obliged to attend commons three weeks in Michaelmas term, and fourteen days in each of the other terms.

Q. Where is Clements-inn situated?

A. On the north side of Wych-street, and takes its name from its vicinity to St. Clements church.

Q. How is it styled?

A. As one of the inns in chancery; it consists of three courts within one another, and is an ancient building for the most part, but has a few neat apartments in the garden.

Q. Where is Cliffords inn situated?

A. It is situated behind St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street, and is termed one of the inns of chancery.

Q. Of what buildings does it consist?

A. Of three courts, to which there is a handsome garden, ornamented with fine rows of trees, with gravel walks.

Q. From what did this inn take its name?

A. From its being formerly the residence and mansion house of lord Clifford.

Q. Where is the New-inn situated?

A. In the neighbourhood of Clements-inn in Wych-preet, and is one of the inns of chancery.

Q. To which of the inns of court does it most properly belong?

A. It is annexed in some measure to the Middle Temple.

Q. How is it governed?

A. By a treasurer and twelve other members, who are obliged to attend commons for a certain number of days every term.

Q. Where is Thavie's-inn situated?

A. Near St. Andrews church Holborn, and is one of the inns of chancery.

Q. Why was it so called?

A. From its founder Mr. Thavie in Edward the Third's reign.

Q. To what particular inn of court does it appertain?

A. To Lincolns-inn.

Q. How is it governed?

A. By a chief, and eleven antients, who with the other members, attend commons ten days in each term.

Q. Where is Farnival's inn situated?

A. On the north side of Holborn and is one of the inns of chancery.

Q. From whence did it derive its name?

A. From its property being in the hands of sir William Farnival.

Q. Is this inn of any great extent?

A. It is a very large old handsome building, with one great court and a garden behind it.

Q. Where is Barnard's-inn situated?

A. It is situated on the south side of Holborn, near Fetter-lane, and is one of the inns of chancery.

Q. Of what members does this society consist?

A. It consists of a principal, twelve antients, and other members, who attend commons once a week in each term, or pay six shillings per week.

Q. Where

Q. Where is Staples Inn situated?

A. It is on the south side of Holborn.

Q. Of what buildings does it consist?

A. It has two large courts, with handsome buildings, and this society is regulated in all respects as the other inns of chancery abovementioned.

CHAP XXII.

Of the Squares and principal streets in the cities of London, and Westminster.

Q. HOW is Grosvenor square situated?

A. It is situated between Hyde-park, May-fair, Oxford Road and Hanover-square, and took its name from Sir Thomas Grosvenor.

Q. What kind of buildings is this square composed of?

A. It is encompassed with very grand fabricks of brick and stone, decorated with columns of the different orders, this square exceeds all the other squares in this metropolis for its grandour and regularity.

Q. What space of ground does it contain?

A. Near five acres, with a garden in the midst, enclosed with handsome palisadoes, and in the centre of the whole, there stands an equestrian statue of king George the First, richly gilt.

Q. From what does Hanover-square derive its name?

A. It is so called out of respect to the present Royal family.

Q. How is it situated?

A. Between Oxford Road, Swallow-street, Conduit-street, and New Bond-street.

Q. What space of ground does it contain?

A. Near two acres, with a garden in the centre enclosed with rails.

Q. In what taste are the houses built?

A. Chiefly in the modern taste, and inhabited by men of rank and fortune.

Q. What is particular in the street leading up to the square?

A. That it is nobly calculated to afford a fine view of this square, by the manner of its being built broader at one end than at the other, and by this means affording a most pleasing vista.

Q. How is St James's square situated?

A. Between Pall mall on the South, and Jermyn-street on the north, and has three noble entrances; from Charles-street on the east, King-street on the west, and York-street on the north, with St. James's church at the top of this street, which affords a pleasing prospect.

Q. How is this square beautified?

A. By an area and basin in the centre, enclosed with iron rails, and the whole surrounded by most magnificent houses, besides the peculiar neatness and regularity of the pavement.

Q. Where is Cavendish square situated?

A. Near Oxford Road, and is a spacious area of about three acres, with grass walks in the centre, enclosed with rails.

Q. Is this square well built?

A. It has many fine structures, and is inhabited by persons of the greatest rank and quality; but the grand design formed by the duke of Chandos is most observable; at present the wings only are erected, and a great space left for a sumptuous structure in the centre.

Q. Where is Golden square situated?

A. It lies between Brewers-street and Warwick-street, and is a very handsome square though small, and does not contain above two acres.

Q. How is it ornamented?

A. By grass and gravel walks in the centre, enclosed with neat iron rails.

Q. Where is Soho square situated?

A. Between Denmark-street, Frith-street, Charles-street and Greek-street, and is a square of a large extent, with an area in the centre surrounded with iron rails, in the middle of which is the statue of king Charles the Se-

and standing upon a pedestal with emblematical decorations.

Q. Are the buildings in this square worthy of observation?

A. In general they are but plain and regular, but the most remarkable is lord Bateman's, which has the appearance of magnificence, and is built in an elegant style of architecture.

Q. Where is Bloomsbury square situated?

A. Near Southampton-street Holborn, and is ornamented with neat iron rails enclosing grass walks, the whole surrounded with decent regular buildings.

Q. Which is the principal building in this square?

A. Bedford house, which takes up the whole north side of the square, and is a grand edifice planned by Inigo Jones, and built with two wings, containing all the offices necessary for so sumptuous a fabrick.

Q. What is there remarkable on the inside?

A. There is a most magnificent gallery filled with the paintings of Sir James Thornhill, and behind this great house, there are gardens finely laid out which also commands a most extensive prospect of Hampstead, Highgate and the adjacent country.

Q. Where is Red Lion square situated?

A. Near Red Lion-street, and is a neat square ornamented with an obelisk placed on a pedestal in the centre.

Q. Where is Devonshire square situated?

A. Near Bishopsgate-street, and is so named from the earl of Devonshire who possessed a large house in this square, which is a neat area of good houses with handsome rows of trees before the doors.

Q. How is it ornamented?

A. It is decorated in the centre with a gilt statue of a Mercury, adorned with figures in basso relievo.

Q. By whom is this square chiefly inhabited?

A. By a great number of wealthy traders, and rich merchants.

Q. How is Lincolns-inn-fields situated?

A. It is bounded on the east by the terrace of Lincolns-inn gardens, on the west by Arch-row, on the north by

Newman row, and on the south by Portugal-row, and is accounted the largest square in London.

Q. By whom was this square laid out?

A. By the famous Inigo Jones, and it is said that the whole compass of the square is exactly the size of the greatest pyramid of Egypt.

Q. What particular building first strikes the eye?

A. That which was lately called Ancafter-house.

Q. How is this square decorated?

A. By a beautiful lawn in the centre, surrounded with grass and gravel walks, the whole beautifully enclosed within iron palisadoes.

Q. Is Leicester-fields a square of any note?

A. It is a very handsome square, the middle of which is inclosed with iron rails, and beautified with grass and gravel walks, and in the centre of the whole is the equestrian statue of his late majesty king George the second richly gilt.

Q. Are the buildings in the square worthy of observation?

A. They are not so much remarkable for their architecture, as for the royal personages that reside there, namely, the princess dowager of Wales, the duke of York, and the whole royal family, except his majesty and the queen; the duke of Cumberland and princess Amelia.

Q. Where is queen square situated?

A. There are two squares of that name, one joining St. James's park, but the chief of them is near Ormond-street Holborn, and affords a grand prospect of Highgate, Hampstead, and the adjacent country all around, for which purpose one side of this square is laid open to their view.

Q. What is the extent of that great street called the Strand?

A. It extends from the end of St. Martin's Lane Charing cross, to Temple bar.

Q. From whence is it supposed to have taken its name originally?

A. From its first being built on a strand close to the banks of the river Thames.

Q. What

Q. What was the Strand remarkable for in antient times?

A. For being the place of residence for the greater part of the nobility, of which of present there are no remains but Northumberland house, the Savoy and Somerset house.

Q. What is the extent and situation of Holborn?

A. It extends from St. Giles's in the fields, to Snow-hill, and is the largest street in London.

Q. What is the origin of this great street?

A. In ancient times it was a village called Oldbourne, from a little rivulet of that name on which it was built; and this village extended along the rivulet to the great length it is at present.

Q. Is there any appearance of this rivulet at present?

A. It is now become the common sewer and Holborn bridge built over it.

Q. How is the Hay-market situated with respect to the other streets?

A. It has Pall Mall on the south; and Piccadilly and Coventry-street on the north; and is a very large spacious street greatly frequented by foreign tradesmen, especially Italians, who have perfume shops in many parts of this great street.

Q. What other buildings are there in this street?

A. The kings Opera-house and the Little Theatre.

Q. From what did it take its name?

A. From a market being kept there for hay and straw, and which is the greatest market for those commodities in all Westminster; and are kept on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays throughout the whole year.

Q. Where is Piccadilly situated?

A. Near the Hay-market.

Q. From what is it supposed to have taken this name?

A. From a number of ruff shops that stood antiently there, which were called Piccadillys.

Q. What houses of note are to be seen in this street?

A. There are a great number of good houses but the chief are, the duke of Devonshire's, lord Egremont's, lord Egmonts,

Bigmotes, Burlington house, lord Cholmondely's and general Cholmondelys.

Q. What seems to be the chief advantage to the inhabitants of this street?

A. That they have a most extensive view of the Park and the adjacent country.

Q. How is Pall Mall situated?

A. It extends from St. James's palace to the south end of the Hay market.

Q. By whom is this street chiefly inhabited?

A. By persons of the highest rank and quality, the chief of whom is the duke of York, who has had a magnificent house erected there for his residence.

Q. What inconveniency does this grand street undergo?

A. Its beauty is greatly disfigured by several mean houses of the lowest mechanics being interspersed in it in many places, and many of them joining to the most sumptuous edifices.

Q. How is Charing-cross situated?

A. It faces the west end of the Strand.

Q. From whence did it obtain the name of Charing cross?

A. From a village of that name built on this spot, where Edward the First erected a cross, which was demolished in these later times, being a monument of Popish superstition.

Q. What has been since erected near this spot?

A. An equestrian statue of king Charles the First, in memory of his regicide's being executed in this place.

Q. How is St. James's street situated?

A. It is bounded by Piccadilly on the north, and the front of St. James's palace on the south, and is a very noble street, but chiefly inhabited by people in trade.

Q. What remarkable house is there in this street?

A. Arthurs, commonly called White's house of resort for the nobility and chief persons of the kingdom; but it however requires great interest and some uncommon qualifications to be admitted a member of this honourable society.

Q. How is Cheapside situated?

A. It has the Poultry on the east, and St. Pauls church yard on the west.

Q. From what has it obtained the name of Cheapside?

A. From its being formerly a market or cheap in the old Saxon language, and is at present an open, spacious street, chiefly occupied by various trades, such as Linnen drapers, Haberdashers, Mercers and Goldsmiths.

Q. How is Whitechapel situated?

A. It is bounded on the west by Aldgate and the Minories, and extends to Mile-end on the east.

Q. From whence did it obtain its name?

A. From a white chapel, originally built upon that spot and resorted to by the inhabitants of the place.

CHAP XXII.

Of the most remarkable publick Schools, and their respective foundations, in the cities of London, Westminster and borough of Southwark.

Q. **I**N what year was Westminster school founded and by whom?

A. It was founded in the year 1591. by queen Elizabeth.

Q. What number of scholars were first upon the foundation?

A. There were forty boys to be educated, and taught classical learning, and fitted for the University; but at present there are great numbers of the sons of the nobility and gentry sent here for their education.

Q. What number of masters and ushers belong to this institution?

A. There are two masters, called an upper and an under master, and six ushers.

Q. What number of boys are supposed to be members of this school at one time?

A. Between three and four hundred gentlemen and others.

Q. Where

Q. Where is St. Paul's school situated?

A. At the east end of St. Paul's church-yard.

Q. By whom was it founded?

A. By Dr. Collet, at that time dean of St. Paul's in the year 1509.

Q. What is the nature of the foundation?

A. It was founded for a master, an usher, a chaplain, and 150 scholars.

Q. What salary was appointed them by the founder?

A. The head master had a salary of 35*l.* per annum; the under master 20*l.* the third 10*l.* per annum.

Q. But what increase has been added since?

A. By additions of several sums bequeathed to this foundation, the upper master now enjoys 300*l.* per annum the second 270*l.* and the third 100*l.* per annum.

Q. Who were appointed trustees to this foundation?

A. The testator appointed by will, the Mercers company to act as trustees, who have faithfully discharged this office, and added greatly to the fund of the foundation.

Q. What kind of building is this school?

A. It is a very handsome structure, decorated in the Rustic style, above there is a pediment containing the founders arms in a shield, and on the top of the pediment stands a figure representing the sciences, the whole front is decorated with basso relievo, busts, balustrades, vases, &c.

Q. By whom was the Charter house school founded?

A. By Mr. Thomas Sutton of London, citizen, who applied to king James the First for a patent for this foundation.

Q. In what year was this patent obtained?

A. In the year 1611.

Q. What was the expence of fitting up the house for the reception of the scholars, &c.

A. It amounted to 6500*l.* which with the original purchase money of 13000*l.* made a very considerable sum, besides he endowed the whole with an annual rent in lands, &c. of above 4000*l.* per annum, which is greatly increased to this present time.

Q. What

Q. What other charity is carried on here besides the school?

A. There are a great number of pensioners, who have comfortable apartments and their diet, with 7l. per ann. during their continuance there.

Q. What number of scholars are on this foundation?

A. Near 50, who are well lodged, boarded and educated; they have besides these scholars 26 at the University, with an allowance from this foundation of 20l. per ann: and many are put out to trades with apprentice fees of 40l. each.

Q. What particular encouragements to learning have the scholars that are educated here?

A. There are several church preferments in the donation of the governors, who are obliged to confer them on the scholars of this foundation.

Q. By whom are the scholars admitted to this school?

A. By the several governors, in their respective turns.

Q. What kind of building is the Charterhouse school &c.

A. It is a very convenient building for the purpose, besides the healthy openness of its situation, having a large square and spacious gardens behind.

Q. Where is Mercers school kept?

A. In the Old Jewry.

Q. By whom was this school purchased and in what year?

A. By the Mercers company in the year 1530, being at that time an hospital.

Q. What was the masters salary?

A. Fifty pounds per annum, and a good convenient house, for which he was to instruct 30 boys in grammatical learning.

Q. Where is Merchant Taylors school kept?

A. In Thames-street.

Q. By whom, and in what year was it founded?

A. It was founded in the year 1568, by the company of Merchant Taylors, for the education of boys.

Q. What kind of building is it?

A. It is a long extensive building, with a kind of cloyster, to which there is adjoining a library stored with good books, and a chapel contiguous, as also good apartments for the head master and two ushers.

Q. How many boys are supposed to be here at one time?

A. Between two and three hundred, many of whom are taught gratis, and others at a very moderate rate per quarter.

Q. What fixed salary has the upper master?

A. He has from the company about 12 l. per year, besides a certain stipend from each scholar not on the foundation.

Q. What is paid to the ushers annually?

A. The head usher has 30 l. per annum, the under one 25 l. and each of them have proper lodging rooms.

Q. To what university are the boys sent that are on the foundation?

A. To St. Johns college Oxford, to which belong forty four fellowships.

Q. What method is taken to qualify them for this university?

A. They have four public examinations yearly, viz. In March, June, September and December; these examinations are performed by the master and ushers, who also are themselves examined by two persons eminent for their learning, and appointed by the master and wardens.

Q. What other examination is held previous to their being admitted to the university?

A. The scholars of the upper class undergo an annual examination on the eleventh of June, in order to supply the vacancies of fellowships in the college abovementioned.

CHAP:

C H A P. XXIV.
*Of the several principal Markets in the cities of London,
 Westminster, and Borough of Southwark.*

Q. WHERE is Leaden-hall market situated?
A. In Leaden-hall street, and is the largest market in the city of London, consisting of five square courts; the chief of which leads by an old arch way into Leaden-hall, and contains sheds for butchers, &c. being chiefly for beef, it is called the beef market.

Q. What other markets are kept here?

A. On Tuesdays there is a market for leather, on Thursdays for Colchester baize and wool, and for raw hides on Fridays; and besides these, there is behind this great market, shops and rooms on each side another contiguous market, with mutton, veal, lamb and pork.

Q. Have they a market house belongs to Leaden-hall market?

A. They have one built with pillars, and vaults underneath, and convenient rooms over them, there is also a market for poultry, and a green market, leading into Leaden-hall-street.

Q. Where is Billingsgate fish-market kept?

A. In Thames-street, and has a large watergate and harbour, for boats laden with fish and other commodities which are retailed here, for the use of other markets dispersed in all parts of London.

Q. What other commodities are exposed to sale in this place?

A. The coal-merchants and wood-mongers resort here with their coals, &c. for sale.

Q. What regulations do they observe here with respect to the sale of their fish?

A. That no fishmonger or other person shall engross or buy more than shall be for his own sale or use, under a penalty of 20*l.* and that they shall not retail any fish at Billingsgate that was before bought in the said market.

Q. Where

Q. Where is Newgate market situated?

A. On the south side of Newgate-street, and is formed into a square, in the middle of which there is a market house, with vaults underneath, and fruiterers and green stalls above.

Q. What is the chief business carried on in this market?

A. The butter trade is carried on to a great degree, in so much as that only one shop shall sell 500 worth of butter in a market day.

Q. What is chiefly observed with respect to this market?

A. That it is the most general market in London, being well supplied with the greatest variety of shops, viz. butchers, fishmongers, poulterers, butter shops, fruiterers, green-grocers, tripe-shops, bacon-shops, and cheese-mongers.

Q. Where is Fleet market situated?

A. Upon part of that space where Fleet-ditch stands, and was opened on Michaelmas day 1737.

Q. What kind of market is this?

A. It is a very good one, and has great variety of necessaries exposed to sale, particularly, butchers meat, butter and fruit.

Q. In what form is this market laid out?

A. It has two great ranges of shops, with an open space between, the whole covered with windows over head, with a lantern in the centre, which holds a large clock, and at one end, the fruiterers stalls are built in form of piazzas, the whole being a most compact, neat market place.

Q. Where is Honey-lane market situated?

A. Behind the houses on the north side of Cheap-side, almost opposite to Bow church.

Q. What kind of market place is this?

A. It is a very neat, but small market, in the centre of which is a market house, built on pillars, with rooms above, and a bell tower on the top.

Q. Of what necessaries does this market consist?

A. Chiefly of butchers meat, fish and fruits, and this market is noted for selling as good, if not the best meat

of any market in London, and has four days of sale in the week, viz. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Q. Where is Newport market situated?

A. In Litchfield street near Newport street, and is a square market place, well supplied with neat shops of various kinds and is esteemed a good market in general.

Q. Where is Clare market situated?

A. Near Lincolns-inn-fields, and is esteemed one of the best markets in London, affording great variety of butchers meat of all kinds, poultry and fish,

Q. Where is St. James's market kept?

A. Between the Haymarket and St. James's-street, and is a very large market place, with a spacious market house stored with all manner of butchers meat, poultry, fish, fruit, cheese, butter, &c.

Q. Where is Westminster market situated?

A. In King's-street, near the Abbey; and is a very handsome, convenient market, fitted up with neat shops and stalls, supplied with all manner of provisions, and has a very noble market house.

Q. Where is Whitechapel market situated?

A. On the south side of Whitechapel-street, and is a very considerable market, and of great extent; consisting chiefly of a long range of butchers shops and stalls, which afford great quantities of the best meat, sold here by wholesale or retail.

Q. Where is Covent-garden market kept?

A. It is kept within the raised part of Covent-garden square, and consists of all manner of fruit, herbs, earthenware, &c. In the center of this market place there is a handsome column, with four sun-dials on the top; the whole, together with the church and grand Piazza's afford a very noble view. On the south side there are two ranges of low wooden sheds with convenient rooms in them, for holding their fruits, herbs, &c.

Q. Where is Queenhythe market situated?

A. In Thames-street, and is the principal market for meal, and malt, in London; as great numbers of barges resort here laden with corn, this hythe or harbour, being

the principal key for boats and barges laden with these commodities.

Q. Where is Mark-lane market kept?

A. On the east-side of Mark-lane, and is the principal corn exchange in the city.

Q. From whence did it take it's name?

A. It was originally called Mark-lane, from its being made use of as a public mart or market.

Q. Where is hungerford market kept?

A. Between the Thames and the west-end of the Strand towards Charing-cross, where there is a good market-house, though much disused at present.

Q. From whence did this place obtain the name of Hungerford?

A. From a large house and gardens, which formerly stood there, belonging to Sir Edward Hungerford.

Q. Where is Bear-key market kept?

A. Near the Custom-house, and is altogether a place of sale for corn, particularly barley; being the great receptacle for that kind of grain.

Q. From whence had it the name of Bear-key?

A. From a large kind of barley called Bear, little known by that name in England, being now peculiar to Ireland, where they use vast quantities of this particular grain for brewing, and esteem it more than the common barley, as the beer and ale made of it, keeps longer than the other.

Q. Where is Smithfield market kept?

A. In west Smithfield, so called to distinguish it from east Smithfield, near Tower-hill, and is the greatest market for black cattle, sheep, horses, hay and straw, in England.

Q. For what was this place remarkable in antient times?

A. For the execution of the martyred bishops, and others, in the years 1220 and 1221; and for the great fair, called Bartholomew fair, where booths, stages, &c. were erected for plays and pastimes; but this was suppressed by the lord mayor, in the year 1762, being productive of the greatest mischief to the public in general.

C H A P. XXV.

Of Guildhall, and the courts held there.

Q. WHERE is Guildhall situated?

A. At the north end of King-street Cheap-side.

Q. To what use is it chiefly put?

A. It is generally made use of for holding courts, and transacting city business.

Q. In what year was the present building erected?

A. In the year 1421 and was many years before it was completely finished.

Q. Who was at first a great benefactor to it?

A. Sir Richard Whittington, so famous in story, had the hall paved at his sole cost, and the windows glazed, with this remarkable particular, that his arms are placed over every one of them.

Q. Did this hall suffer at the great fire of London in 1666?

A. It was greatly damaged, but in the space of about three years after, it was rebuilt and decorated at a great expence.

Q. What is observable in the front?

A. That the entrance is built in the Gothic style, consisting of a cornice, base and pediment, with niches underneath, and in the front is the following inscription in letters gilt: "Reparata & ornata Thoma Rawlinson, Milit, Majore, Anno Domini MDCCVI." Repaired and decorated, during the mayoralty of Thomas Rawlinson esq, in the year 1706.

Q. What other ornaments shew themselves in front?

A. There is a handsome balcony in front, over which in niches are the figures of Moses and Aaron, and in niches somewhat lower are the four cardinal virtues, and also in front are represented the arms of the 26 companies.

Q. What are the true dimensions of the hall?

A. The

A. The hall is 152 feet long, 47 feet broad, and 54 feet in height.

Q. In what manner is it decorated?

A. The walls on each side within the hall, are ornamented with short Gothic pilasters, painted white with streaks of blue, and the capitals richly gilt, and ornamented with the arms of Edward the Confessor and other royal arms.

Q. What rooms adjoin the great hall?

A. From the north side of the hall, you ascend 10 or 12 steps, which leads to the lord mayors court, over which flight of stairs is a handsome balcony supported by four pillars of iron curiously wrought, in the front of the balcony there is a clock, with the four cardinal virtues carved on the frame work, on the top of which stands the figure of Time and a cock on each side of him.

Q. What other more remarkable figures are represented in this balcony?

A. There are two monstrous gigantic figures, called Gog and Magog, they have large black beards, one of them holds a great halberd in his hand, the other a ball with spikes, hanging at the end of a chain fixed to a great staff, upon the whole these are looked upon as absurd ornaments; round this great hall there are hung the military ensigns of a conquered enemy, particularly those taken from the French at the battle of Ramillies.

Q. What portraits hang up in this hall?

A. On each side of the royal arms at the east end are the portraits of his late majesty king George the Second and his queen, adjoining the king's picture is queen Anne's, and next to queen Caroline's is the picture of king George the First, with king William and queen Mary fronting each other.

Q. What other pictures adorn the hall?

A. The pictures of eighteen judges that were benefactors to the city, who out of gratitude placed their pictures there.

Q. In what habiliments are these judges portrayed?

A. They are all represented in their scarlet robes and at full length.

Q. What

THE HISTORY OF THE

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BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN THREE VOLUMES

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THE THIRD VOLUME

OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

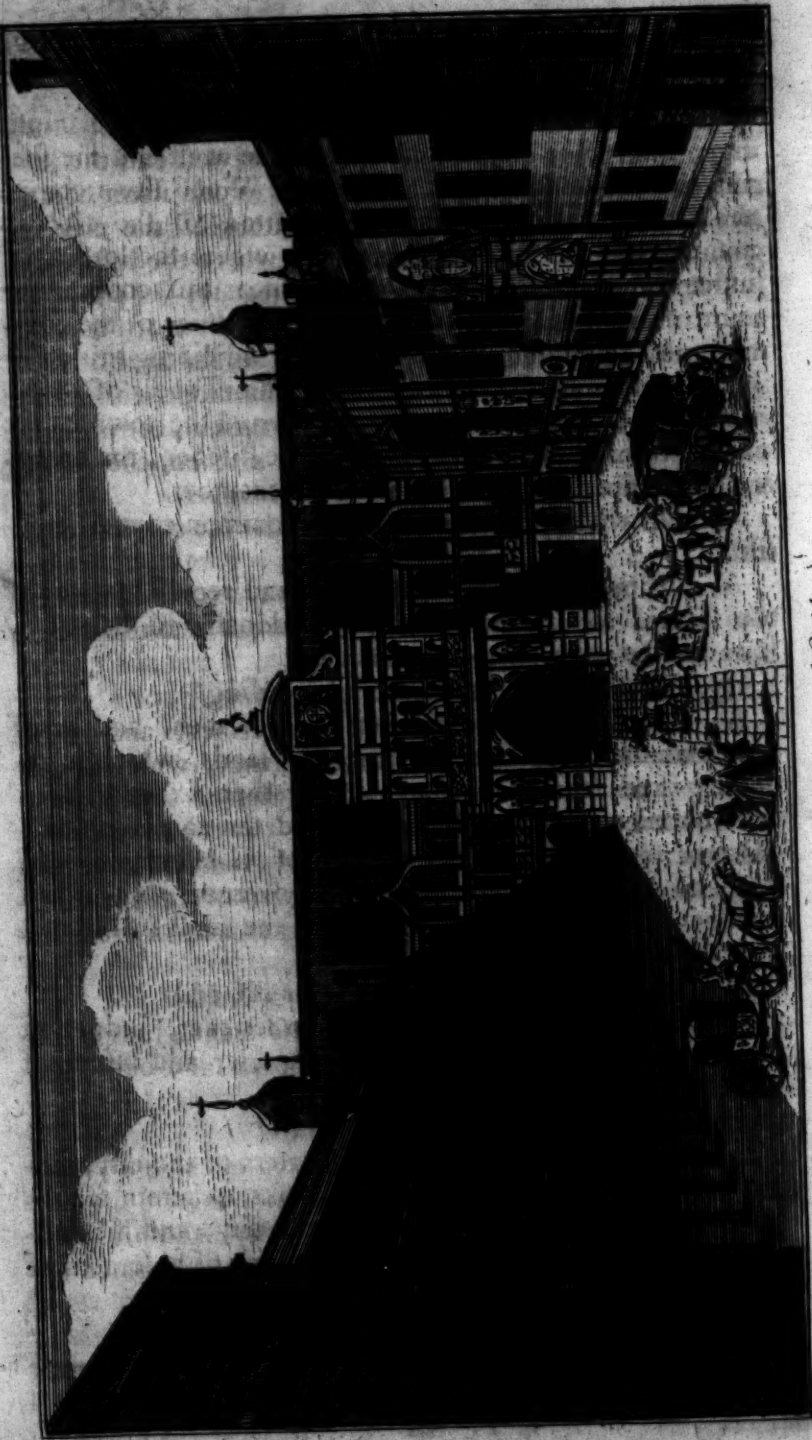
FROM HIS BURIAL TO HIS DEATH

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Guild Hall.

Q. What courts are held in this hall?

A. At the east end of the hall is held the court of Hustings, and court of Conscience; at the west end the sheriffs court is held for the Poultry and Wood street competers; there is also the office of auditors of the city accounts, and the lord mayors court, where the lord chief justice sometimes holds his court, near this court is the court of orphans, where the lord chief justice of the common pleas sometimes holds his court, adjoining this court is the old council chamber and commissioners of bankrupts room, the new council chamber and the town clerks office; turning towards the west is the kitchen, the comptroller's office, and over it the Irish chamber.

Q. Of whom does the court of common council consist?

A. Of the lord mayor, aldermen and representatives of the several wards who meet in Guildhall, to make by-laws for the government of the city.

Q. What is their method of proceeding?

A. They annually chuse out six aldermen, and 12 of the common council to lett the city lands, which is generally fixed for Wednesdays; they then fix upon another committee of six aldermen, and ten common council men, for executing the business of Gresham college; they also upon another day chuse a governor, deputy and assistants for transacting the affairs of the lands in Ireland, that belong to the city of London.

Q. What offices have they in their disposal?

A. Those of town clerk, common serjeant, judges of the sheriffs court, coroner, common crier and bailiff of the borough of Southwark.

Q. What is the office of town clerk?

A. He is to keep the original charters of the city, together with the rolls, records and books, wherein are recorded the acts and proceedings of the city, and his business is to attend the lord mayor and court of aldermen at their respective courts.

Q. Is this a place of any consequence?

A. It is a place not only of consequence, but of great profit.

K

Q. What

Q. What is the office of common crier?

A. His office is to summon all assigns, executors and administrators of freemen to appear and bring in a particular and exact account of their effects, and his duty is to attend the lord mayor, and to be present at his courts and at the aldermen's.

Q. What is the office of common hunt, and why is this place so called?

A. The common hunt is so called, from his being chief city huntsman, whose business consists in taking care of the city hounds, and to wait the lord mayors and citizens commands, whenever they chuse to hunt.

Q. What perquisites has this city officer allowed him?

A. He has a house provided for him near Moorfields where the hounds are kept, besides a handsome annual income, there are particular days prescribed for his attendance on the lord mayor, &c.

Q. When was the court of Conscience first instituted?

A. It was first instituted in the reign of king Henry the Eighth by an act of common council, for the recovering of small debts under forty shillings.

Q. What is the chief use of this court?

A. Its chief use consists in the benefit that trades people have in obliging their customers to pay them small debts, which would otherwise be more expensive to recover by course of law.

Q. Of whom is this court composed?

A. The lord mayor and aldermen appoint every month a certain number of aldermen and commoners to act as commissioners in this court.

Q. On what days is this court kept?

A. Every Wednesday and Saturday in Guildhall, from eleven till two o'clock, to determine all causes laid before them.

Q. What is their method of proceeding?

A. They administer an oath to the creditor, they examine witnesses, and make such orders between debtor and creditor as are most equitable and agreeable to conscience.

Q. What is their final determination?

A. If

A. If the defendant or debtor be unable to pay the whole sum, the commissioners appoint it to be paid monthly in different sums according to the ability of the person, but if the debtor refuses to do this, he may be arrested and sent to prison, or his goods may be seized upon.

Q. What is the lowest costs in determining a cause in this court?

A. The whole costs of suit do not exceed ten-pence; that is six-pence for the summons and four-pence for the order.

Q. What are the respective fees of the clerks of this court?

A. For every plaint two-pence, every appearance three pence, every order four pence, every warrant of commitment six-pence, every search two-pence, every satisfaction acknowledged on an order six-pence, and for serving any warrant six-pence.

Q. How many courts of this kind are held in London?

A. There are five, viz. this in Guildhall, another in Fulwoods rent Holbourn, another in White-chapel, one in Hart's-street Covent Garden, and one on St. Margaret's hill Southwark.

CHAP XXVII.

Of the four great courts of the kingdom, Kings Bench, Chancery, Common pleas, and Exchequer.

Q. WHICH is the highest court of common law in England?

A. The court of Kings bench, and it has its name originally from the king's sitting in person on a high bench in that court.

Q. What affairs are cognizable in this court?

A. This court determines pleas between the crown and the subject, of treasons, felonies and other pleas which properly relate to the sovereign, and also whatever relates to the loss of life or limbs.

Q. What other causes are heard in this court?

A. Breaches of peace, oppression and male administration; and this court extends all over England as the king is supposed to preside there always in person.

Q. Do any other judges sit on this bench besides the lord chief justice of England.

A. There are three other judges that frequently sit with him there.

Q. What is the fixed salary of the lord chief justice of the Kings bench?

A. Four thousand pounds a year, and the puisne judges have 1500*l.* per annum each.

Q. In what part of Westminster hall is this court held?

A. In the south end of the hall and on the east side of the high court of chancery.

Q. What is the peculiar business of the high court of chancery?

A. To afford relief in case of fraud, breach of trust, &c. and to rescue the oppressed out of the hands of their oppressors.

Q. What is the method of proceeding here?

A. The actions are by bill and plaint, there is no jury, witnesses are not examined in publick, and sentence is passed by the high judge of the court, it is no court of record, and is not obliged to keep up to the strict letter of the law.

Q. What officers belong to this court?

A. There are 12 masters in chancery, six head clerks, 64 sworn clerks, 12 other clerks, a chief and four registrars, the clerk of the crown, a prothonotary, &c.

Q. What is the office of the masters in chancery?

A. They are assistants to the lord chancellor, the chief of them is called master of the rolls, and is a place of great consequence; three masters sit in inns with the lord chancellor in term time, and two when he hears causes at home, to whom he leaves the settling of accounts, and the hearing of some causes, but never to determine decisively.

Q. What salary have the masters in chancery yearly?

A. They have each 100*l.* per annum, besides other considerable perquisites of office.

Q. Why

Q. Why is the court of Common pleas so called?

A. Because in this court are debated the common pleas or usual causes between man and man.

Q. Where is this court held?

A. In Westminster hall, where four judges sit upon this bench to hear and decide causes, and no counsellor under the degree of a serjeant can plead here.

Q. What is the chief judge of this court stiled?

A. He is called the lord chief justice of the common pleas whose fixed salary besides perquisites is 2500l. a year.

Q. What have the puisne judges of this bench per year?

A. They have 2000l. a year, besides several fees of office.

Q. What other officers belong to this court?

A. There are several, such as the custos brevium, three prothonotaries, secondaries, clerks, chirographer and register of fines.

Q. How are the prothonotaries distinguished by their dress?

A. They wear round black caps, which in antient times was the custom to wear, before wigs were invented for that purpose.

Q. From whence do they take the name of prothonotary?

A. From the word protonarius, or first notary, and they are the head clerks of the common pleas.

Q. What is their peculiar business?

A. To enroll declarations, judgments, pleadings and actions, and make out writs.

Q. Where is this court situated?

A. On the west side of Westminster hall.

Q. Where is the court of Exchequer held?

A. In a room on the north-west end of Westminster hall.

Q. From whence is it conjectured that it has received its name?

A. It is supposed that the exchequer was so called from a chequered covering that always lay over the table where the judges, &c. transacted their law affairs.

Q. What causes are tried in this court?

A. All causes relating to the revenues of the crown and matters of equity between man and man.

Q. Who are the judges of this court?

A. The lord chief baron and three judges called barons of the Exchequer.

Q. What other officers belong to this court?

A. There is a curfitor baron of the exchequer.

Q. What is his peculiar business?

A. To administer the oath to the sheriffs, under sheriffs surveyors and all custom house officers.

Q. What other great officer belongs to this court?

A. The chancellor of the Exchequer, who is called in to the assistance of the judges of that court, when differing in opinions, and he by his casting vote, decides the cause in question.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the regulations to be observed with relation to Watermen, Coachmen, Carmen, and the Porters of the Cities of London, Westminster and Borough of Southwark.

Q. WHO are the watermen?

A. They are a company, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor.

Q. By what laws and regulations is this company governed?

A. There have been several statutes made to regulate them, but it has been particularly enacted, that eight overseers should be appointed, to keep proper discipline in the company; but these overseers are themselves under the power of the lord mayor and aldermen, and the justices of peace, of the counties adjoining the river Thames.

Q. By whom are the watermens fares rated?

A. By the court of aldermen, and if any waterman should exact more than the fares assessed, for every such offence

offence he shall forfeit 40 shillings, and be imprisoned six months.

Q. What other regulations are there?

A. In the reign of William and Mary, it was enacted, for the better governing of watermen, &c. as follows: That every lighterman, waterman, or owner of lighters, on the Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor, shall be taken into the society, or company of lightermen, watermen and wherry-men, under the government of the court of lord mayor and aldermen of this city; who are impowered annually to appoint eight persons of character from amongst the watermen, and three persons annually nominated by the lightermen, all which eleven persons are to be stiled the overseers, and rulers of all the watermen and lightermen between Gravesend and Windsor, and by whom they are to be governed.

Q. What number of watermen are allowed to ply on Sundays?

A. There are only forty allowed, which are to ply between Vauxhall and Limehouse, at such stairs as are appointed, they being only twenty in number, and are to carry passengers across the river at one penny each person.

Q. Is it allowable for watermen to put up the sails on the river?

A. No, it is absolutely forbid under a penalty of five shillings for each offence.

Q. What redress is to be had, if a waterman uses his fare ill, or imposes on him?

A. Any person going by water, need not bargain with the watermen, but only tell him where he would be landed; after which, when he arrives, he is to offer the watermen his prescribed fare, (which I shall mention just now in a list of rates,) and if he refuse to accept of his just fare, or takes more than his due; you are to take his number and make your complaint at the Watermens-hall, near the old Swan stairs, and he will be punished according to his crime.

Q. What regulations is made with respect to the safety of passengers?

A. It was enacted in king George the Second's reign, that no tilt boat, barge, or wherry should take at one time more than 37 passengers, and three more by the way, nor in any ferry boat or wherry plying on the river more than eight passengers, on pain of forfeiting five pounds for the first offence, for the second 10l. and for the third to be debarred for twelve months from working on the river; and in case, by this default that any person be drown'd, the waterman shall be deemed guilty of felony.

Q. What are the rates of watermen plying upon the river Thames between Vauxhall and Limehouse?

A. They are as follows :

	Oars.	Sculls.
From London-bridge to Lime-house,	1	1
Shadwell dock, New-crane, Bell-wharf,	1	0
and Ratcliff cross	0	6
From London-bridge to Wapping dock,	0	6
Wapping old and new stairs, the Hermi-	0	6
tage or Rotherhithe stairs	0	3
From St. Olaves to Rotherhithe church	0	6
stairs, and Rotherhithe stairs	0	6
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves to St.	0	6
Saviours mill	0	6
From any stairs between London bridge	0	6
and Westminster	0	6
From either side above London bridge,	1	0
to Lambeth or Vauxhall	0	0
From Whitehall to Lambeth or Vaux-	0	6
hall	0	6
From the Temple, Black-friars stairs,	0	8
or Pauls-wharf to Lambeth	0	8
Over the water directly from any place	0	4
between Vauxhall and Limehouse	0	4

Q. From whence was the name of hackney coaches taken, originally?

A. From the village of Hackney, where so many horses formerly went, being at that time a great place of resort for the nobility and citizens to have their country seats, by which means so many horses were hired on that account

account that they got the name of Hackney horses, and in like manner the hired coaches and chairs obtained the name of Hackney coaches and Hackney chairs.

Q. How many years is it since Hackney coaches were first used?

A. About 130 years, for in the year 1628 there were not above 18 or 20 Hackney coaches in the cities of London and Westminster, and in king Charles the Firsts reign, no Hackney coaches plyed in the streets, but were used only to carry people from their houses in the country to town and back again.

Q. In what year did they amount to the present number?

A. In the year 1662 there was an act passed, that all Hackney coaches, which then amounted to 400 should annually pay five pounds each towards the repairs of the streets, &c. but long since that time being about the year 1696, their number has been encreased to 800.

Q. Under what government and regulations are they?

A. They are subject to the government of the Hackney-coach-office, which is kept in Surry-street in the Strand, and consists of five commissioners who are each of them paid a salary of 150l. per annum each.

Q. How many coaches ply on Sundays?

A. There are 200 allowed to ply in their turn every Sunday, and there is a penalty inflicted of five pounds in case they ply out of their turn.

Q. How do they prevent coachmen imposing on their passengers?

A. If any driver abuses his passenger, or exacts more than the prescribed fare, or refuses to go at any hour, by night or day, fair or foul weather, upon complaint made to the commissioners and the number of the coach given in, which are always wrote on tin plates fixed on each side, upon this the coachman is summoned to appear and fined for each offence any sum not exceeding 40 shillings, according to the nature of his crime.

Q. What sum of money does the owners pay for each licence for his coach?

A. They pay 50l. for each licence, and can have but two licences, and every owner pays also five shillings per week into the office.

Q. What is the penalty for plying without a licence?

A. Whoever either drives without a licence, uses another coach's figure, or defaces the number of his own, forfeits five pounds; and all proprietors of coaches are to provide horses or mares for their coaches, of at least 14 hands high.

Q. What are the rates of Hackney coachmen, by the day, hour, or distance?

A. For one whole day of 12 hours, 10 shillings.

For one hour 1s. and 6d.

For every hour after the first, one shilling.
For any distance not exceeding one mile and a half one shilling. And for any distance not exceeding two miles one shilling and six-pence.

Q. What regulations are there with regard to the hackney chairmen?

A. They are also subject to the same rules, as the hackney coachmen, and in case of misbehaviour they are liable to punishment, by producing the number of the chair, and making complaint at the coach-office in Surry-street.

Q. What are their rates with respect to distance?

A. They are obliged to carry their fare as far for 18 pence, as the coachmen do for one shilling; and the chairmen are obliged to carry their fare one full mile for one shilling, and one mile and a half for 18 pence.

Q. By what denominations are the London porters called?

A. They consist of four kinds, viz. Companies porters, Fellowship porters, Ticket porters, and Tackle porters, and are also called Brother hoods.

Q. What are the Companies porters chiefly employed in?

A. In landing and shipping off all goods and merchandizes, exported and imported to and from all ports in the Baltic, Holland, France, Spain, Italy and Turkey.

Q. What is the business of the Fellowship porters?

A. Their

A. Their business is to land, ship off, carry and house, all commodities measurable by dry measure; this fraternity consists of many hundreds.

Q. What singular custom prevails amongst this fraternity?

A. The first Sunday after Midsummer day, they proceed from their place of rendezvous, each with a nosegay in their hands, to St. Mary's at Hill, where each of them walk up the Isle to the communion table, every one putting his charity offerings into basons placed there for that purpose, after which their families proceed in like order, and put in their offerings, which after deducting the charges of the day's expences, the residue is distributed amongst the poor.

Q. What is the particular occupation of the Ticket porters?

A. Their business is to land and ship off goods, imported or exported to all parts of America.

Q. Do they give security for their honesty?

A. They do, and their employers business is to take notice of their names stamped on a ticket fixed at their breast; by which means they are discovered, and reparation made for any injury received, by making a proper complaint to their governors.

Q. What is the only business of the Tackle porters?

A. They consist of a certain number of the Ticket porters; and their occupation is to weigh goods, &c. and to be always provided with scales, weights and other necessities for that purpose; for which they are paid so much per hoghead, ton, barrel, tierce, bag, &c. according to the nature of the commodity.

Q. May any porter do this office?

A. Any porter has licence to bring goods into London, but dare not bring any goods out of the city unless he be free, under a severe penalty, and may be legally arrested for such default.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of London-Bridge, Water-works.

Q. WHEN were London-bridge water works originally erected?

A. In the reign of queen Elizabeth there were corn mills erected in the arches of this bridge, and soon after in the year 1584, one Morice from Holland invented a machine for supplying the city with river water from the Thames, which engine was about half a century afterwards greatly improved by Mr. Sorrocauld; and at last by the ingenious Mr. Hadley, who brought it to the utmost perfection.

Q. In whom was the property of these works?

A. The whole was divided into 300 shares at 500 l. each, and a company was established for that purpose.

Q. Describe the mechanism of this water engine?

A. The tide as it ebbs or flows, turns the wheels that are under the arches of the bridge; the axle-tree of the great wheel is twenty feet long, and two feet ten inches diameter; this great wheel rests, with its gudgeons or iron pins at the ends of the axle tree, upon which two substantial brasses supported by levers, whose fulcrum is a circular piece of timber, by which means, the wheel rises and falls according to the ebb and flow of the tide.

Q. Of what length are the levers?

A. The levers are in the whole (including the gudgeons) fourteen feet long in measuring to the arched work, to the lowest part of which arched work, there is fastened a massy three linked chain with notches in it to take hold of great hooks, which are so contrived, as to move on it's axis, at the end of which great chain, a weight is suspended, sufficient to ballance the wheel, and to keep the chain from slipping off from its proper direction, on the axis last mentioned there is a cogg-wheel affixed, with 46 coggs, to this is joined a trundle of eight teeth; on the axis of which is a windlass, by the help

help of which, two men may with great ease lower or elevate the great wheel as occasion may require.

Q. What quantity of water is supposed that this machine will effectually raise?

A. It will throw up with a very small additional strength of a man, above six and forty tons weight of water.

Q. What other machinery belong to these works?

A. There is a cogg-wheel seven feet diameter, joined to the end of the axis, and working into a trundel of five feet in diameter, whose axis is five inches in diameter, of iron resting upon strong brasses at each end; there is also a quadruple crank of iron, six inches square, each of the necks being turned 13 inches from the center, which is fixed in two strong stocks, secured with caps, the end of these cranks is placed close abutting to the end of the axle tree; the four necks of the crank have each a large iron spike fixed at their upper ends to their own levers, which levers extend twenty feet, moving on levers in a frame; at the end of which are aptly fitted four rods, with plugs for forcing, working into four cylinders of iron; cast to the dimensions of five feet long, seven inches bore above, and nine inches bore below, where the naves are placed, and are fastened on by screwed flanches over the four holes of a hollow trunk of cast iron, having four valves in it, and at one end a sucking pipe immersed in the water, which supplies all the cylinders by turns.

Q. What other additional work belong to this curious piece of mechanism?

A. From the lower part of these cylinders, project two necks, turning upwards in a curve, whose upper parts are cast with flanches, to screw up to a trunk, which necks contain bores of six inches diameter, and holes in the trunk above, communicating with each of them, at which joining are placed four valves; this trunk is cast with four bosses, a small distance from the valves, sufficient for their opening and closing again; and on the upper side, are four holes stopped with plugs, which take out on occasions to cleanse the valves, then one end of the trunk is stopped by a plug, and iron pipes are joined by flanches,

to the other end, through which the water is forced up to any height or place required.

Q. What are the effects of the operation of this great piece of mechanism?

A. According to Desagulier's (from whom this description is partly taken, and partly from observation and enquiry) one turn of this great machine makes 114 strokes, so that the number of strokes in a minute, are 685, and as the stroke is two feet and one half in a seven inch bore, which raises three gallons, they raise 2052 gallons in one minute, that is 123120 gallons, or 1954 hogsheads in one hour; which is at the rate of 46896 hogsheads per day, to the height of 120 feet, making an allowance for the waste of water in it's entrance at first, and discharge through the pipes.

CHAP XXIX.

Of the college of Physicians, and Sion and Gresham colleges, &c.

Q. WHERE is the college of physicians situated?

A. Near the end of Warwick lane Newgate street, and is a very noble edifice, with a grand entrance, with a dome on the top of the building, in the inside it is very elegant, roomy and finely enlightened.

Q. Who was the architect of this building?

A. Sir Christopher Wren, but the chief part of the building was the design of Inigo Jones.

Q. Describe the plan of the building?

A. First, the ascent is by a flight of stairs, over a basement story, the front is finely decorated with Ionic and Corinthian columns, with the statue of king Charles the Second in one niche and that of sir John Cutler in another; upon the whole it is a very beautiful structure, but unfortunately erected in a very bad situation.

Q. Of what room does this building consist?

Indistinct text

A. First

A. First upon entering there is a hall, where the physicians sit to give advice to the poor; there are also a library and committee room; besides a second great hall, finely ornamented with sculptures and paintings, in this hall the body of the college hold their meetings, near this great room is an amphitheatre for dissections in anatomy, with rooms above for botanical plants.

Q. Where is Sion college situated?

A. Near St. Alphage church London Wall.

Q. Who was the original founder of this college?

A. Dr. Thomas White, who was vicar of St. Dunstan's in the west, and left 3000l. to build a college for the use of the London clergy, and almshouses for 20 poor people, besides 100l. per annum for their support, and 50l. a year for the maintenance of this foundation.

Q. What is the nature of this foundation?

A. A charter was granted under the great seal of England in king Charles the Firsts reign for incorporating the clergy of London, by which all rectors, vicars, lecturers and curates, were constituted fellows of the college, and three weeks after Easter in every year, there is elected a president, two deans and four assistants, who have quarterly meetings to hear a latin sermon, and afterwards to dine in the college hall.

Q. Did this college suffer in the great fire of London in 1666?

A. It was totally consumed, and the greater number of the books; but this edifice was rebuilt again at an expence to the amount of 3500l. tho' but a very plain structure, consisting of brick work houses built about the area of a square court.

Q. Have they a good library at present?

A. They have had numberless donations from several persons to this library, particularly from lord Berkeley who bestowed a very considerable collection of books to this college.

Q. What is the nature of their alms-house?

A. It consists of twenty rooms, for ten men and ten women.

Q. By whom are these 20 persons recommended?

A. Bristol

A. Bristol the place of Dr. White's nativity sends four, the parish of St. Dunstan's in the west send six, the merchant taylors company sends eight, and the parish of St. Gregory where he resided many years, sends two, except his wives relations chuse to recommend four of their own kindred.

Q. What allowance have the poor of this almshouse?

A. About six pounds per annum, some years more, other years less, according to the encrease or lowering of their rents.

Q. Where is Gresham college situated?

A. Between Bishopsgate-street within and Broad-street.

Q. Why was it called Gresham college?

A. From its being the habitation of its founder sir Thomas Gresham, who was a merchant of London, and principal of the company of Mercers.

Q. With what sum of money did he endow this foundation?

A. He bequeathed half the revenue of the Royal Exchange which he built, to the mayor and common council of London, in trust that they should provide four proper persons, to lecture in divinity, geometry, astronomy and music.

Q. What allowance was there for the lecturers?

A. They had each 50l. per annum and handsome apartments in the college.

Q. What other bequests did he make?

A. He bequeathed the other moiety of the revenue of the Royal Exchange, to the company of Mercers, in trust that they should provide three learned and proper persons to lecture on the civil law, rhetoric and physic, with the same allowance and apartments that the others have.

Q. What rules do they observe as to the order of their lectures?

A. In term time, on Mondays they read divinity, on Tuesdays civil law, on Wednesdays astronomy, on Thursdays geometry, on Fridays rhetoric, and on Saturdays music.

F I N I S.



